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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1869. NO. 265.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fine Dress Shirts
Made to order from measure at Putnam & Adams's Gentlemen's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. tf

It is Not the Multitude of Applause Alone,
But the good sense of the applauders, which gives value to reputation. This is the secret of the immense number of people who daily visit the Fifth Ward Brewery, No. 22 Pittsburgh-enne, that stamp it as the most popular place of the kind in the city, but the respectability of the patrons is a guarantee of their good judgment.

The Demand for the Oregon Ales
Continues as great as ever. Messrs. Pier, Daniels & Co., are running their Brewery to its full capacity in order to meet the wants of its numerous patrons, who daily increase in numbers. Their Ales are made from the best qualities of malt and hops, and all poisonous ingredients, so often used to make cheap ales are carefully avoided, as they desire not to thrive by injuring the public. Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Oregon Brewery is on Stevenson street, near Fifth avenue.

Our Citizens all Know It.
But for the information of visitors we announce the fact that J. B. Hamilton's Hall Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue, is the best place in the city to buy a hat or cap, and they should not overlook it in their peregrinations.

We Have Made a Discovery.
And take this opportunity to inform our readers where they can procure all styles of Havana cigars by the package. It is at the store of Mr. J. B. Hamilton, No. 22 Fifth avenue. This establishment has extraordinary facilities for this kind of business, and offers great inducements to purchasers.

Important to Smokers.
Emil Foerstel, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Fifth avenue segar manufactory, has afforded us a new sensation and positive pleasure by the introduction of his celebrated brand of Young Yara, La Corona and Challenger S-gars, manufactured only by him, and for sale wholesale or retail at his store No 21 Fifth avenue, Mr. Foerstel has also, a large and varied assortment of other brands of segars, with a fine stock of chewing tobacco, to which we would direct the attention of the lovers of the weed.

Kenwood Boarding School for Boys,
New Brighton, Pa. Fall term begins Tuesday, September 21st. Send for a catalogue. TuThS

Furniture for Sale.
Several suits of fine Chamber Furniture, oil finish, by Joseph Meyer & Son, 424 Penn street, and 153 Smithfield street. TuThS

Country Merchants
Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines from McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street, and save money.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Union and Central Pacific Roads.

The Differences Between the Companies—Sale of Treasury Printing Presses—Receipts of Customs Coming in Heavily—Gov. Walker Proposes a Meeting of Virginians for Political Consultation—R. E. Lee Invited to the Commencement—The Cincinnati Depositaries.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1869.

The Pacific Railroads.

As there seems to be a general misunderstanding about the differences between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, a few words of explanation may not be amiss. The quarrel last winter was about the point of junction, the Union Pacific wanting it at Promontory, and the Central Pacific at Ogden, An act of Congress, passed on the 10th of April settled that by providing that the junction should be at or near Ogden, providing that the Union Pacific should build a line from Ogden to Promontory, and that the Central Pacific should then take it at cost. The point of junction will be a few miles west of Ogden, and the present quarrel is as to which company shall build the government bonds for the section from this point to Promontory, nearly fifty miles. The Union Pacific built the section, and claim them on that account. The Central Pacific claim that they built, and also claims them. Congress may have to settle the difficulty.

Sale of the Hydraulic Presses.

The Treasury Department has finally got rid of the old hydraulic presses put into the building by Spencer M. Clark, and used in printing the fractional currency, &c. The Department ratings nine for use in pressing revenue stamps, &c., and that the others, sixteen, in good order, and thirteen in a damaged condition, have now been sold. Only one was taken for further use, that going to the Boston. The rest went to Philadelphia parties for old iron, and will soon be melted up. The cast iron part went at twenty-five and a quarter dollars per ton and the wrought iron portions at forty-two and a half dollars per ton. The presses originally cost about eighteen hundred dollars each, and now bring less than one hundred dollars each. That is the end of this little Government speculation.

Personal.

George Peabody is in Baltimore to-night, and will pass through to Portland en route on his way to White Sulphur Springs for his health.

Senator Morton left here last night for Indiana.

Third Auditor Clark goes to Ohio next Monday. Commissioner Delano will be at his office to-morrow.

Postmaster General Cresswell got here last night.

Commissioner Capron, of the Agricultural Bureau has so far recovered from his illness that he started North last night, intending to visit Boston and other points in New England.

Revenue Customs.

Internal Revenue Customs receipts for the month continue to come in heavily, and the prospect is so far favorable that the Treasury Department expects to show a reduction at the end of the month in the public debt of at least seven or eight millions of dollars and perhaps of nine.

Political Consultation.

Some of the Virginia papers say Governor Walker has invited a number of leading men of the State, among them Robert E. Lee, to meet him at White Sulphur Springs some time next month, to consult on political questions.

Sent to the Insane Asylum.

The colored woman, Millie Games, who was yesterday acquitted of murder, was to-day sent to the insane asylum on the order of the Secretary of the Interior. Whatever her condition at the time she killed the man, she is unquestionably so at present.

Cincinnati Depositaries.

Although no decision has been announced at the Treasury in regard to the number of depositaries in Cincinnati the probabilities are that two banks will be designated. The First National will be one and the Department seems inclined to select the Third National as the other.

After Treasury Printing.

Charles Knickerbocker, of Chicago, is here for the Northwestern Bank Note Engraving Company, to see if he cannot get some of the Treasury Department therefor.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

As erroneous and contradictory statements have recently been published, it can confidently be repeated that there will be no interference with the landing of the French cable by the Government, having been furnished with a pledge in writing by the agents of the company that it will conform to whatever terms Congress may prescribe in the premises. No authority, however, has been given for the landing of the cable.

MATTIE GAINES,

Colored, who killed her white paramour, Ingle, but who was yesterday acquitted of the charge of murder on the plea of insanity, has been placed in the insane asylum.

PERSONAL.

Commissioner Delano has returned to Washington, after several weeks' absence.

THE NEW PAPER FOR BANK NOTES AND BONDS.

The following has been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 21, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of the Treasury, by authority of law, has adopted a distinctive paper, which will be hereafter used until otherwise ordered, for all obligations and other securities of the United States. One of its peculiarities is the introduction of colored silk, cotton and other fibrous material into the paper while in process of manufacture. By law it is felony for any person to have or retain in his custody or possession any paper adopted for the binking of any such obligations or securities, and similar to that designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, except under authority of the secretary of some other proper officer of the United States, and any person offending against the statute will on conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, or both in the discretion of the Court.

(Signed) GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Injured by the Falling of an Excavation—Medical Association Organized.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, July 21, 1869.—Two German laborers, one named Charles Wentz, the other not ascertained, were badly injured this morning by the caving in of earth where they were excavating for the repairs of the street near the railroad junction. It is thought they cannot live.

The medical profession of this county met here to-day and organized an association under the name of the Richland County Medical Association.

RITUALISM.

Trial of Rev. C. E. Cheney.

The Ecclesiastical Court—Of whom Constituted—The Charges and Specifications—Mr. Cheney Presents a Protest—He is Denied the Right of Challenge.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The trial by an ecclesiastical court, of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, Rector of Christ Episcopal church, for alleged unauthorized omissions in the baptismal rite for children, was commenced at ten o'clock this morning in the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets. The case has excited a high degree of attention all over the country, as involving very important principles of church polity, as well as spiritual liberty, and in the principles involved in the issue, it is regarded with even more interest than the famous Tyng trial. The specific charge against Mr. Cheney is that in the baptismal rite he omits the word "regenerate," at the point named for the commencement of the trial the Cathedral was nearly filled, mostly by ladies, who seemed to take a lively interest in the issue.

The board of assessors who were invited by Bishop Whitehouse, and will receive the testimony and decide the case are: Rev. Dr. Leacy, of Judges College; Rev. Dr. Pierce, of Springfield, Rev. T. W. Beneden, of Room's Neck; Rev. J. Benson, of Peru; Rev. A. W. Snyder, of Chicago. Hon. A. B. Otis, acts as counsel for the Pre-utors, and Hon. M. W. Fuller, assisted by Messrs. M. B. Rich and Geo. W. Thompson, defends Mr. Cheney. Rev. Dr. Chase presides. Bishop Whitehouse occupies a chair in the aisle of the Cathedral, where he can command a view of the whole court. He takes no part in the proceedings.

After prayers Judge Otis said the court was organized. Mr. Cheney said he advocates are Messrs. Fuller, Thompson and Rich. Mr. Chase then stated that the qualifications of advocates would be that they were communicants of the church. Counsel declared them fully qualified.

Judge Otis then read the presentment. The charges are, 1st, violation of article eight, of the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which provides in substance that a book of Common Prayer, and administration of the sacraments and other ceremonies when established by the General Convention, shall be used in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the so dioceses which shall have adopted said constitution; no alteration shall be made in the book of Common Prayer or other offices of the church unless the same shall be proposed in the several conventions, and by a resolve thereof made known to the convention of every diocese, and adopted at the subsequent general convention; and it is averred that the General Convention of said church has established and set forth a book of Common Prayer, Administration of the Sacrament and other ministerial offices of the church, to which in the year 1795 and it is also averred that the diocese of Illinois has acceded to and adopted said constitution, but with more than fifty years prior to this date.

A large portion of his engagement to conform to the doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, contained in the declaration which he subscribed by him before and as an absolute condition preliminary to his ordination as a minister in said church, as prescribed and set forth in article seven of the constitution and canons in general Convention of said church, and which declaration is as follows: "I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God, and to contain all things necessary to salvation; and I do solemnly engage to conform to the doctrine and worship of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States.

Charge 3. Violation of the solemn promise and vow made by him at his ordination which was in substance as follows: Question by the Bishop, "Will you then give your faithful diligence always so to minister the doctrines and the discipline of Christ as we have both received and as this church hath received the same according to the commandments of God, so that all may be encouraged to come to and hear God's word and charge with all diligence to keep and observe the same? Answer—I will do so by the help of the Lord.

Each of these charges was supported by three specifications. Mr. Thompson then addressed the president, and said, as the paper presented in himself entirely complete, he would like time to look it over. He had objections to make to it. He had always ask if the eight commissioners were present to hear the trial. He objected that the trial would be conducted improperly and in violation of canon law unless the Commissioners upon the point.

President Doane replied that the right of the gentleman. As the objection came out of the trial would be listened to.

Mr. Fuller said his associate presented no objections. He merely desired to know if they could be presented. First, the appointment of one to sit in the court, second, from three presbyters, or third, from public opinion. This has not been done either. He went on further to show that the presentment was informal and illegal.

Judge Otis replied briefly that the Bishop did not inform them under which one of the methods the commission was given, and to them it was no matter.

The Court then adjourned until half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The trial of Rev. Mr. Cheney, before the Ecclesiastical Court, was resumed at two and a half o'clock. Mr. Thompson presented exceptions to the commission appointing the presentors to the charges. These exceptions were argued and overruled.

Mr. Fuller then presented exceptions to the election and presentment. These were also argued and overruled.

Mr. Fuller then made a motion, based on the exceptions, in the nature of a motion to quash the presentment, his ground for so doing being, is, that they lacked precision as to time, place and circumstance; 2d, that in view of the canon they charge no offense or misconduct for which the accused was liable to be tried; 3d, that as a matter of fact, it is founded on an imputation arising from public rumor, and that the charges under section one of article thirty-seven, general canon, which do not provide for open presentment based upon public rumor, but on complaint of three Presbyters or a majority of the Vestry; 4th, that the specifications enlarge the charges, they being an alteration of the Prayer Book, while the specifications make no alteration, but only the omission of a word in the administration of the offices and rites of the church. These objections were argued at considerable length, and held for convenient. Adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow.

The exposition of textile fabrics to be held in Cincinnati, next October, is attracting great interest. Goods are arriving in liberal quantities from the south and west, and as the elegant stores of Mr. Linton have been offered gratuitously for the exhibition, the articles in charge are prepared to display with great effect the samples received. The exhibition will include cassimeres, flannels, jeans, tweeds, blankets, carpets, rugs, wool sheetings, yarns of all kinds, many kinds of cotton and woolen machinery, spun silk, dye and bleaching, dyeing, and from the responses received from the South, especially, the enterprise seems assured of success. The railroad companies throughout the entire west offer a liberal reduction on freights, and those attending visitors will be returned free. The Adams and United States Express Companies will bring any packages free of charge. Five thousand dollars is offered in premiums.

Various reports are afloat at Memphis, in regard to the death of Collyer, who shot Captain Haynes at Marion, Ark., a few days since. It is said that he was arrested by a party of negroes and killed, while others state that he has escaped from the State. All is quiet there now.

CUBA.

Jordan Defeated with Heavy Loss.

Gen. Jordan Wounded—Admiral Hoff Visits Santiago—Another View of the Probabilities—Effects of the New Administration of De Rodas.

HAVANA, July 21.—Admiral Hoff arrived at Santiago on the 11th, with three frigates, and paid a visit to the Spanish commander of the Eastern Department.

Twenty Cubans are reported killed and twelve captured by the Spaniards near Manzanillo.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Cuban filibusters at Fort Lafayette have not yet been released. District Attorney Pierpont was not at his office to-day, but will be in the city to-morrow, when the prisoners will probably be released.

HAVANA, July 21.—Leaders have been arrested in Manzanillo, for selling goods to rebels. Two loyal Cubans, Sixth and Pirith, have been added in addition to their number. Quesada is therein, urging them to return to their allegiance.

The insurgents, eight hundred strong, under General Jordan, have been defeated with heavy loss. General Jordan was wounded.

There is a better feeling in the sugar market, and lower grades have improved most. Prices are still, but quotations unchanged.

The news from Cuba for some weeks past has not been so favorable to the insurgents as their sympathizers in this country hoped for. In Havana, a correspondent writes, that the policy adopted by our Government of strictly enforcing the neutrality laws has caused the deepest chagrin on the part of the Cubans, who vent their spleen in a war of words against Mr. Fish and the whole State Department, calling them all sorts of names, and expressing, in not the choicest language, their sovereign contempt for the United States Government. The Cubans are waiting, Micawber like, for something to turn up, and in the mean while are not coming forward to these contingencies, either one of which will count in their favor. First, a civil war in Spain is deemed within the range of probabilities; then a continuance of the war between Spain and Peru and Chile is looked for hopefully, and finally there is a dim prospect that the South and Central American Republics may be dragged into a sort of "Holy Alliance," with one common object in view—the extinction of Spanish rule in Cuba, the last of her American provinces. Plotters and *intrigantes* are busily engaged in Mexico and the other Central American Republics to effect so desirable an object.

The new Captain General of Cuba, De Rodas, seems to be a decided gain to the Spaniards. Accounts from Havana agree in representing that there is more vigor and apparently more honesty in the administration of affairs under his *regime* than has existed in the history of all past Cuban colonial Governorships. More unity of feeling between the real custodians of the island, the volunteers and the Government is every day becoming more and more apparent. This of course is favorable to the Spaniards, for it prevents the multiplication of insurgents, the natural result of an arbitrary and cruel policy.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE INSURGENT

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes from Havana under date of July 12, in this way. The following letter, which seems to be in the interest of the Spaniards rather than the patriots: "Should the Spaniards remain a loyal unit in favor of Spain, and no outside interference from Mexico, Peru, Chile, or the Central American States intervene, then the tenure of the island is assured to Spain, for the Cubans have let slip the opportunity that was theirs for independence. With every port in the possession of the Spaniards, where can they expect a landing without certain capture? Where are the unwearied forces and munitions of war with which they are to exchange for arms, clothing and munitions? Where, indeed, are there not thousands of spindles and spinning wheels and looms to spring into existence, and the whole country to be clothed during your own civil war. Here the insurgents are actually living upon the products of the lucky jens, for they have nothing to exchange for these commodities. In the country possessed by the insurgents the cane crop and their march has been lit up by the torch of the incendiary, they live on the products of the fires which their own hands lighted. Starvation stares them in the face, and are depriving themselves of the means of preparing the sinews of war. If they, by hostilities, can prevent the Spanish inhabitants turning the sugar and coffee plantations of Cuba into valuable assets, by their profitable converted into marketable produce, private enterprises would have embarked in the manufacturing of the blockading fleet, and arms, clothing and war material would have been landed and given in exchange for sugar, coffee and tobacco. In their unwise policy of destruction they have deprived themselves of the means, and many splendid military chest has been converted into ashes, by the fires which they themselves have kindled. Their march westward has been marked by the same ruthless destruction of property.

"The neutral and timid becoming alarmed at the picture of wholesale ruin thus ominously looming in the future, have volunteered their services, placing their lives and property at the disposal of the Spanish flag. It is the part which Cuba, eastward from the western boundaries to the Cienevillas to Point Maysi, to-day presents, and it is for the Spaniards to prove true to one.

"The insurgents are making for the sea coast on the north and south side of the island, in order to give aid and assistance to whatever filibustering expedition may attempt to effect a landing on the coast.

"Quesada, Sanda Lucia and Despedes, with forces amounting in the aggregate to 12,000 men, exclusive of the various guerrilla parties of 200 to 300 men who overrun the country, are distributed viriously at Libanico, Quemado, and from the line of railroad between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas, and the Spanish forces are concentrated in the latter place and Nuevitas, their base of supplies. Movements in important numbers are suspended on either side, owing to the recent rains and the impassable state of the roads.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The semi-annual Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Ohio, commenced at Sandusky yesterday morning. The attendance is large and harmony prevails.

Capt. Lawreson, of the brig Jenny, which arrived at New York Tuesday night from Porto Cabello, reports that a revolution had broken out in Maracaibo. Gen. Belaire had declared war against the Government, and the port of Maracaibo was blockaded.

The mutiny at Sing Sing prison has been effectually quelled, and all but a small number of the prisoners, who had been placed in close confinement, have been released and returned to work. The investigation will, however, doubtless be universal, having for its object a special examination of the prison at no matter what sacrifice of life.

The New Jersey Court of Pardon at its recent session pardoned forty convicts, four of whom are lunatics, a number of petty criminals, burglars, and criminals of other grades, who were serving out sentences of from two to twenty years imprisonment.

The tobacco factory at No. 151 Fulton street, Brooklyn, belonging to Valentine Koon, was seized to-day, for violation of the revenue laws. One hundred and twenty-five thousand cigars, two thousand pounds of leaf tobacco, and a large quantity of fine cut tobacco was turned over to the custody of Marshal Dalton.

It has been reported that the Fenian Halpine, now imprisoned in England, will soon be released. The Government has not received any late advices regarding his case, but Secretary Fish ordered Minister Motley to renew the efforts for his release. Halpine was arrested when Reverdy Johnson was relieved.

Major Alexander Chinaga, Aide-de-Camp in the late Cuban expedition, reports that Col. Ryan and Lieut. Col. Currier left Gardiner's Island on Sunday, in a yacht, for parts unknown.

The information at the Internal Revenue Bureau from New York yesterday is of an encouraging character so far as the collection of income tax is concerned. It appears that Assessors and Collectors find the business of the year in this respect, which they had supposed finished, is but fairly under way. The number of gentlemen who find that they now have taxable incomes, and who are desirous to pay income tax, are now being counted by thousands.

Another formidable rebellion is threatened in China. The insurgents are said to number fifty thousand. Another outrage was committed on foreigners near Hang Kow, the British Consul being fired upon among the party attacked. The matter will soon be settled by the interference of the foreign government, who promise an investigation. The American hospital at Ningpo, established through the efforts of Dr. Boone, of Shanghai, has commenced successful operation.

The Illinois Canal Commissioners yesterday, in accordance with their advertisements, opened the bids for the construction of a lock and dam on the Illinois river at Henry, Illinois. The highest bidder was A. A. McDowell, of Chicago, $81,000 the lowest, Millard Johnson, of Fulton, New York, $80,325. There were eight other bids, ranging between the extremes. Mr. McDowell was the party awarded the work. His bid is about fifteen thousand dollars higher than the estimate of Col. Gooding, and over one hundred thousand dollars higher than Col. Jenne's estimates.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a large wooden building on the corner of West Randolph and Sheldon streets, Chicago, fell with a terrible crash. Some forty men were employed in and about the building, but only three or four were injured. The injuries, and indeed all generally extricated without serious hurts, with the single exception of a man named Southerland, whom it is feared is fatally injured. The building was formerly a market house, and was being transformed into a dwelling. The accident is caused by the unworkmanlike manner in which the job was being done.

Admiral Farragut and family arrived in Chicago yesterday morning, and left in the afternoon for California.

A Detroit telegram says: It is understood our city authorities have decided to advance no more contracts for stone paving the present season, for which a large appropriation has been voted. This action is taken in consequence of the alleged collusion between the contractors, whereby they proposed to obtain exorbitant prices for the work. It is stated that all the paving stone at Sandusky, Medina and other places has been secured by a ring of paving contractors.

The annual meeting of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company was held at Sturgis, Michigan, yesterday, when the following gentlemen were elected directors: George H. White Grand Rapids; James A. Walters Israel Kellogg, Kalamazoo; Richard Reed, Jonathan G. Wait, Sturgis; William S. Boyd, La Grange; Joseph K. Edgerton, Flint; Hoagland, Fort Wayne; Manuel Talcott, Chicago. J. K. Edgerton was elected President.

Collector Patterson yesterday seized Riggs's distillery, on the Horn Lake Road, near Memphis, for alleged revenue frauds.

At the house of Peter H. Clark, colored, of Cincinnati, under the auspices of the Clark Literary Society, a banquet was given to Senators Pinchback and Abbott, of Louisiana, and Alex. Barbour, Warden of the port of New Orleans. Prof. Langston and Rev. John G. Fee were present. There were toasts and speeches. The guests were principally colored.

The opinion is gaining ground in Nashville that the bonds issued to railroads in Tennessee since the war were illegally issued, and it is understood that a railroad official intends to contest the right of the State to collect interest upon them.

Official returns show the vote for Walker was 26,600 short of white registration, and that for Wells 18,000 short of colored registration. The objectionable clauses in the constition were defeated by 40,000. There appears to have been some fraud in the registry of Davidson county, but even that is not sufficient to change the result. The matter will probably be brought up before Judge Hill, of the United States Circuit Court, on Monday next, as a preliminary step to carry the case before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The centennial of Dartmouth College was celebrated at Hanover on the 20th inst., with great spirit and enthusiasm. The occasion gathered together from all parts of this country and even from beyond the sea a great multitude of the living alumni, and a number almost delightfully in public exercises, in the exchange of fraternal greetings, and reunion of old friends. Hon. Lucius Tuttle, LL.D., President of the Alumni Association, occupied the chair, and introduced and delivered a very appropriate address of welcome. President Brown, of Hamilton College read an exceedingly interesting poem, and Professor Goodwin, of Trinity College, delivered the historical address. In the afternoon the tent was again filled to its utmost limit, and the exercises were learned and eloquent address, and was followed by Hon. Ira Perley, Hon. Dan. Clark, Senator Patterson, and others. During the evening, after the poem one of the most violent storms ever known in that section came on. A reception in honor of Gen. Sherman, at the house of Senator Patterson, closed the day's proceedings.

A Caracas letter of the 9th says: "President Pulgar, of the Province of Zulia, has declared war against the Federal Government, which is unable to maintain its authority there. The revolting Governor has sought to effect a sovereign contempt for the United States Government. The Cubans are waiting, Micawber like, for something to turn up, and in the mean while are not coming forward to these contingencies, either one of which will count in their favor. First, a civil war in Spain is deemed within the range of probabilities; then a continuance of the war between Spain and Peru and Chile is looked for hopefully, and finally there is a dim prospect that the South and Central American Republics may be dragged into a sort of "Holy Alliance," with one common object in view—the extinction of Spanish rule in Cuba, the last of her American provinces. Plotters and *intrigantes* are busily engaged in Mexico and the other Central American Republics to effect so desirable an object.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Decision in Favor of Bishop Colenso—Public Meetings in England—Observance of July 12th in Ireland—The Church Bill Again Before the House of Lords—A Motion to Restore the Preamble to Its Original Shape Defeated by a Large Majority—Comments by the Press—Parliament to be Prorogued, and a New Bill Introduced at the Autumn Session.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Lords last night, Sir Hugh Cairns' Bill as passed from the House of Commons was taken up. Earl Granville complimented the House of Lords on the ability and statesmanship developed in the late debate, and the moderation shown by the opposition towards its close. The Government thought some of their amendments were good, some bad, and others quite inadmissable. He did not consider that the House of Commons had dealt superciliously or contemptuously with them, for out of sixty amendments only thirteen had been absolutely rejected. He analyzed the amendments having effect to re-endow what the bill intended to disendow, and said concurrent endowment, notwithstanding the ability with which it had been urged, the government was obliged to consider a breach of faith with their constituents, while an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons and public opinion were opposed to it, in respect to the disposal of the surplus fund, the more he saw and heard the more he was convinced that it was disadvantageous to keep the question open, and he contended the proposal to keep three millions dangling before the people would excite and stimulate agitation. He urged the House not to adhere to this amendment, and moved for the reinsertion of the words struck out of the preamble of the original bill.

Lord Cairns complained in strong terms that the Government had not adhered to Earl Granville's pledges that the Lords' amendment would be respectfully considered, for on the faith of this promise many who objected to the bill on its own merits were induced to vote for a second reading. Mr. Gladstone had used language unworthy of himself and of his position. He contended that the amendments which had been rejected, all except two, had been disposed of without the slightest consideration. Modifications made in other amendments were utterly illusory and unsatisfactory. He hoped the House would insist on the reservation of the surplus for future disposition, and on amendments with respect to reporting that his case is progressing favorably. Two persons have been arrested in connection with the affair.

Observance of the 12th.

LONDON, July 21.—In the Commons last evening William Johnson, member for Belfast, complained of the conduct of the police on the recent anniversary. He said there had been a rigid enforcement of the party procession act in Ulster, while it had been systematically violated in the South of Ireland.

Right Hon. Chichester Fortesque, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, praised the forbearance and order exhibited on that occasion through the precaution taken by the Government. He believed, however, that the observance of the 12th of July would soon be discontinued throughout the land.

John Vance, member for Armagh, urged the repeal of the party processions act.

Public Meetings.

Meetings in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church continue to be held in various parts of the country.

Bishop Colenso.

In the case of Bishop Colenso, of Natal, the Privy Council has decided that it has a full right to his cathedral at Pietremaritzburg, and is altogether free from interference of the Cape Town authorities.

Irish Land Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, July 21.—The Corps Legislatif will meet on the 26th of October.

The New Russian Minister.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—Kalnacaz, the newly appointed Russian Minister to Washington, leaves for that city Saturday.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 21.—Bourse buoyant; rentes 70 francs 95 centimes.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, July 21, Evening.—Cotton market closed firm for stock on the spot and afloat.

London Money Market.

LONDON, July 21, 4 P. M.—Consols for money 93½; on account 93⅝. 5-20 bonds at London 83¾; at Frankfort 87⅝@88; Erie, 19; Illinois, 90.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Cotton market firmer but not higher; middling uplands 12½d; do Orleans 12½; sales 10,000 bales.

Corn quiet; mixed, new and old; red western No. 2 8s 11d. Western flour 25s. Corn—No. 2 western 31s 6d for old, and 29s 6d for new. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 36 6d.

Pork 95s. Beef 98s. Lard 70s. Cheese 61s 6d. Bacon 57s.

Common rosin 4s 8d; fine 15s. Spirits petroleum 1s refined 0s 7½d. Tallow 45s 3d. Turpentine 27s. Linseed oil 33.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, July 21.—Tallow 45s 6d. Linseed oil 28l 12s. Sperm oil 91s. Sugar quiet and steady on spot and afloat. Whale oil 24l. Calcutta linseed 54s. Petroleum at Antwerp firmer at 50 francs.

DEATH OF A HERMIT.

A Romantic Story.

(From the Fremont (Ohio) Journal.)

On Sunday evening last, an old man named Daniel Bomgardner, who for many years had lived by himself in a little hut on the bank of the Sandusky River, above Bellville, departed this life. He was well known by our citizens, and esteemed as an honest and upright citizen; yet, while all knew how and where he lived, few knew the reasons for his hermit life. It was one of those singular cases, now and then developed, which give zest to the declaration oftentimes that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Daniel was a near neighbor we gather the following particulars:

He was born on the 15th of April, 1782, near Baltimore, Maryland. Consequently he at death was consequently in his eighty-eighth year at the time of his death. He was the youngest son, with all his brothers, of a large and wealthy, having provided for the rest of the family, which was his father's second marriage. He married and residing on the farm, and gathered around him a family of six children, when the father was called home, leaving him by the will a large farm, and other valuable premises. His wife, whose parents were wealthy, died in childbirth, and he, also, being poverty, yet he, sensitive and high-spirited though he was poor, bore it until one day, when fifty years ago last April, he sold his farm and started to the field to plow, but, brooding over the misfortune which had befallen him, he left the field and determined to quit the country. He turned his back upon his native state, children and friends, and never more was seen in Fremont. His absence occasioned alarm and anxiety, but no tidings could be had of his course. Wandering about the country for some years, he finally, in the year 1822, settled down as a resident in Ballville Township. For nine years he lived in the family of John G. Rideout, of Ballville, and then the former left the neighborhood where he resided at the time of his misfortune, and, seeking no information of his whereabouts, nothing to them any knowledge of his whereabouts. One of the family, however, one of our old citizens, who formerly lived in Ballville, but now in Fremont, on a visit, and hearing some conversation one day in regard to the old hermit, who disappeared from the neighborhood so many years before, and who had never been heard from, inquired in a general way if he was still living, upon which he was informed that he died a few days thereafter. Mr. Funk returned to Ohio a few years after, and his duties and brought his son James back with him to live with him, and being married in that meantime, proceeded to raise him with the rest of his children, all the time acknowledging him as his son. The question, of course, is whether the long continued intimacy of the family with him, and the knowledge of the old man's claims, do or do not constitute a valid claim to the property of deceased.

STATE NEWS.

French street, Erie, is being improved by the laying down of the Nicolson pavement.

A man by the name of David Tate was shot dead in Mercer county, on Saturday night, Reibl, on Saturday night, at Petroleum Center. Two "guests" in the saloon had been playing cards and got into a quarrel, whereupon Tate stepped up to the bar and shot the proprietor, Reibl, the proprietor, came from behind the bar and killed Tate dead with a knife. Reibl has been arrested and is in jail at Franklin.

A correspondent of the Easton *Express* describes the water furnished to the citizens of Easton as "a mixture of dead dogs, decayed fishes and the drainings of the Glendon pig pens." Another correspondent says "the dregs of the Lehigh Water Works do not themselves use the water I give it seems to be better taste. Their supply of spring water should be cut off, and they also compelled to use the vile mixture they are poisoning the town with." The Easton water is no worse than the citizens of Pittsburgh, as the water here is composed of nearly all the vile things that could be enumerated.

Daniel Brown, imprisoned for shooting Cardwell, for undue intimacy with his (Brown's) wife, and recently pardoned by Governor Geary, announces his intention, after leaving the ware county jail, by placards posted over the county, to shoot the "seducer of the Hon Den." Daniel had better stay out.

The property of the Philadelphia Fire Department is estimated to be worth $1,193,661, divided as follows: Value of apparatus, $319,305; real estate, $793,185, and personal estate, $181,230.

Elmer Coover, aged between nine and ten years, the son of a widow, while attempting to catch a grasshopper, fell into the Hudsiana reservoir on Monday, and was drowned.

York county has a sensation. In removing the bodies from a private burial ground near York, the other day, it was found that the coffins of the bodies had changed into a substance resembling sperm, or tallow. A local paper says the undertaker, Mr. Jacob Spahr, has been arrested, is exceedingly pure and white, but too oily to candle well, and is somewhat brittle and easily broken.

On Wednesday last, a difficulty occurred at the rolling mill, in Hollidaysburg, between D. Sellers and Frank Fogel. Sellers charged Fogel with having his child struck, which took Fogel's leather apron and locked it up. The latter then attempted to break open the door of Sellers' house, and was knocking down the door, when Sellers struck him with a pair of iron tongs. Sellers then left, and Fogel entered the house and struck Sellers over the head with the tongs, breaking his skull and bruising him fearfully. Sellers was considerably injured, and the life of Fogel was for some days despaired of, but he was in a fair way of recovery.

The dwelling house of Mr. John Stouffer, of Derry township, Dauphin county, and all of its contents was totally destroyed by fire on Monday night, the 19th inst. The cause of the fire is not known. Had it not been that a son of Mr. Stouffer, who lives near, had sickness in his family which required him to be up, thus seeing the fire in time to save the inmates, Mr. Stouffer's family would undoubtedly have lost their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Stouffer are very old people. They have lived in the house when they were married. The house and contents were ins

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1869.

The right enforcement of the neutrality laws by General GRANT has spoiled the opportunity for which the English Government have been awaiting on tip-toe. It was confidently expected that we were going to show our sympathy for the struggling Cubans at the expense of the principals—and interest, too—involved in the Alabama question. But General GRANT has done nothing of the kind. The even-handed manner in which the laws have been upheld, while it has greatly disappointed the English nation, has won the respect with others and strengthened our cause in the Alabama dispute.

In any one has made a step towards the Presidency of late, it is Mr. SEWARD. His presence in San Francisco has awakened for him on the Pacific slope, something like enthusiasm, and afforded a fine opportunity for indulging in prophecy, which he improved. On the Fourth of July he spoke thus:

"I have prepared a Fourth of July oration; have had it prepared for some time, but the occasion for its delivery has not yet come. It will come when three Pacific Railroads, inspired and sustained by their own resources, girdle the continent. It will come when Lewis and Clark shall plant the new Ireland in the centre of the prairies of Illinois, or to bound them fields and prairies of Illinois, or to bound them fields and prairies of Illinois, or to bound them more accurately, between the forests and the rich honey Mountains, covered with trees and vegetation, a vast field for the support of a population which is nation which is breeding to-day not a million, but will when the star of Empire, which rose in the east, and has been following the sun, after the pioneers on board the ark of Columbus, shall rest its rays midway on the Alps, shall be the centre of a new Italy, and struggle with those of the Southern Cross, but they are distant. I shall not live to see it, but I feel I live to hope. I hope all here will live to see it. I hope I will live to see it myself. I think it is not more than seventy-seven years from now. I think it will have come by the 200th anniversary of the birth of each anniversary of American independence."—Immense applause.

GREATLY to the discomfiture of the old Cable owners and others, who with them, desire to monopolize the business of telegraphing across the ocean, the French Cable Company have given the guarantees required by this country, and the new Cable will be speedily landed at the chosen spot in Massachusetts and put in operation. They tried hard to prevent this success of the new cable enterprise or put off the consummation as long as possible. There is nothing oppressive in the conditions, and there was nothing unreasonable in insisting on them. The readiness with which they have been assented to, would seem to indicate that the new company did not regard them worth higgling about. It is most manifestly the policy of this government to do nothing to prevent competition, while it protects our rights; therefore Secretary FISH deserves nothing but thanks for accepting the guarantees of the new company in advance of legislation by Congress.

The Pacific Railroad just now, and in fact ever since it was opened for travel, seems to be largely occupied by the transportation of pleasure parties of members of Congress, prominent politicians, influential lobbyists and their friends. Every day we have an account of some such departure from Omaha on the "magnificent PULLMAN cars." This is all very well, for it is proper, we suppose, to show off the condition of the road to our legislators and their advisers from the magnificence of a PULLMAN car, with cold turkey and champagne *ad libitum;* but can it be possible that the high rates of freight and passage which enable this folk are to meet the deficit caused by these extraordinary outlays? We all know that the road and its borers contemplate a raid on the coming session of Congress for important legislation, and it is perhaps natural that M. C's. should be the subject of special attention and liberality; but is there not danger that the legitimate business interests of the country will become so indignant at the excessive charges, especially for freight, that they will raise a storm next winter that may induce legislation to take exactly an opposite turn from that desired by the two Pacific roads? It strikes us as highly probable.

GOV. WALKER and the newly elected Legislature of Virginia will be merely provisional officers until Congress admits the State under the new Constitution, voted for by the people at the late election. We presume there is no doubt but that Congress will recognize reconstruction as a fact fully accomplished, and will relieve the State, at an early day after its meeting, of the present anomalous civil and military rule. Some intimations have been made that the WELLS party will endeavor to induce Congress to reject the State, or at least to delay action, but we hardly believe this policy will prevail, in the face of the fact that the President regards it as desirable that the State should be speedily admitted, and that General CANBY declares the election to have been as fair a one as he has ever known, North or South. The sections of the act of Congress of 1868 bearing upon the subject read as follows

SECTION 5. That if either of said constitutions shall be ratified at such election by a majority of the electors of the State so voting, elected as provided for in this act, it shall assemble at the capitol of said State on the fourth Tuesday after the day of the final promulgation of such ratification by the military officer or commander in said State.

SEC. 6. That before the States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas shall be admitted to representation in Congress their several Legislatures, which may be hereafter lawfully organized, shall ratify the fifteenth article, which has been proposed by Congress to the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 7. That the proceedings in any of said States shall not be deemed fixed or operative as a complete restoration thereof until their action respectively shall be approved by Congress.

THE agent of the Free Trade League of New York, is now perambulating Ohio, lecturing and organizing county leagues to report to a State league at Cincinnati. All politics, save that bearing on financial questions, is excluded from the leagues, and they thus become centers toward which the politicians of both parties gravitate. These leagues will therefore become potent instrumentalities by which to effect the choice of free trade Representatives and Senators in Congress, and this is the motive openly avowed by those engaged in promoting their organization. The fact is indisputable that the advocates of free trade are more active to-day, in advancing their doctrines, than they have ever been before. They do not waste their strength either, in localities, about which there is no difference as to the sentiment of the people on the question of protection, but straightway enter upon disputed territory like Ohio, with all the appliances of successful agitation. Non-partizan lectures and non-partizan leagues are the surest methods of bringing communities of people to as near one way of thinking as is possible. We mention these facts for the benefit of the friends of Protection to American Industry, who, we take it, are not sufficiently alive to the active exertions now being put forth by their opponents. There is but one way to counteract them, and that is by the employment of similar means of public education on a more extended scale than has been adopted by the free traders. Ohio is debatable ground on the tariff question, and there the friends of free trade are at work with their missionaries, leagues, leaguers, and printing presses. There could be no better example to follow than that set by the New York importers in this respect.

THE usual proceeding in the British Parliament when the House of Commons disagrees to amendments proposed by peers to bills originating in the Commons, is to appoint a committee to draw up a report stating the grounds upon which the Lords' amendments have not been adopted. This was done in the House of Commons on Saturday morning last, after the great debate on the Irish Church bill, and the vote by which the Commons finally agreed to adhere to their non-concurrence. This committee will place before the Peers the reasons for rejecting certain of the proposed amendments. The Peers will either adhere to the bill as they had passed it, or will submit to the Commons. If they adhere, the bill is defeated for the present session, and then will commence an agitation in England which will be without parallel even in the excitement of 1831–32, when Parliamentary reform was first forced upon the Lords. It is usual for Parliament to adjourn early in August until February; but—the Irish church bill being defeated for this session—Mr. GLADSTONE may, on the very day the Peers declare their adherence to the amendments proposed by them, terminate the present session by proroguing Parliament, and commence a new session within two or three weeks, for the purpose of again passing his reformatory church bill through the Commons, and again placing it before the Lords, throwing upon them the responsibility of rejecting it a second time. It is the general opinion in England, the Lords will content themselves with the vigorous protest already submitted by Earl DERBY, and permit the bill to become a law without further resistance. The London *Times* of Tuesday, significantly warns them to accept the situation by passing the pending bill, to avoid the danger of being compelled to submit to one much more objectionable. The consequences to the Peers, however, are likely to be more serious than any thing involved in the protection or destruction of the Irish church. These consequences may go to the composition of their own body, and its reform on a principle widely differing from that of hereditary legislators.

THE patronizing manner in which Secretary BOUTWELL is spoken of by certain Republican papers, as though he were the only Cabinet officer true to Republican principles, and surely the coming man in the Presidential line, must be as offensive to that gentleman as it is to good taste. It is rather early yet to start Presidential candidates, in or out of the Cabinet. The people prefer to think that the public service is the first and great purpose of every Cabinet minister, and that schemes for the Presidency are not likely to interfere in the least with such a performance of every duty as will redeem the promises made to office. *He* has shown that he has as little thought of the succession as of the depths of the sea, and it is hardly probable that he expects that any member of his Cabinet will greatly trouble himself about the matter for the present, or while he holds his place. Ambition and intrigues of this kind have before now wrecked administrations and ruined aspiring statesmen, but we hardly presume that GEN. GRANT looks with favor on the idea of complicating the affairs of the government with Presidential aspirations and intrigues. We therefore question much whether Mr. BOUTWELL is a Presidential aspirant, for if he is he certainly is not the man to hold his place to advance his prospects. Those who by insinuations, intimation and patronising remarks, try to make it appear that the Financial Secretary has one eye on the Presidency and another on the discharge of the duties of his responsible position, show themselves to be anything but wise; and from them Mr. BOUTWELL may well pray to be spared.

THE aggregate of State indebtedness reaches a high point, and if we add the indebtedness of cities and counties we fancy the aggregate will reach an amount pretty well up to the figures of the national debt. The indebtedness of the various States at the close of the year 1868, amounted to $283,541,655. In 1867 '68 they reduced the amount eighteen millions, and this year will probably show an equal reduction, and without any increase of taxation. The indebtedness at the close of last year was divided among the grand divisions of the country as follows:

New England States	$ 34,855,381
Middle States	79,363,272
Western States	41,194,655
Southern States	127,504,004
Pacific States	624,356
Total State debts	$283,541,665

But the great bulk of this debt is due by eight States, as follows:

New York	$38,681,000	Missouri	$17,357,000
Pennsylvania	32,800,000	Tennessee	40,000,000
Massachusetts	13,869,000	Louisiana	13,312,000
Virginia	45,120,000	North Carolina	11,451,000
Total in eight States			$218,055,000

This leaves the indebtedness of the twenty-nine other States only about $65,000,000. Five States—Minnesota, Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska and Georgia—are free of debt; Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Wisconsin and Mississippi are virtually free of debt; while in others of the States the reduction ranges from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. per annum.

THE AMERICAN LAW REVIEW, Little, Brown & Co., Boston: May & June, 1869.

The July number of this valuable quarterly is before us. The contents are: The Limits of the Exclusive Jurisdiction of Admiralty in the United States; Bank Cashiers; James Otis; Of the Jurisdiction of Admiralty over Contracts of Marine Insurance; Digests of the English Law Reports for November and December, 1868, and January, February, March and April, 1869; Selected Digest of State Reports; Book Notices; A list of Law Books Published in England and America since April 1, 1868; Summary of Events. The article on "JAMES CASTLEN" discusses the law limiting and defining the functions and powers of such officers. "JAMES OTIS" is a very interesting sketch of the professional life of the most accomplished of our revolutionary orators.

This number completes the third volume of the *Review*, and in point of variety and interest of contents is fully up to all previous numbers. The *Review* is not excelled by any other legal publication in this country, and should be in the hands of every lawyer who desires to keep up with the progress of law in this country and Great Britain.

BISHOP CUMMINS denies that he said that "the present troubles in the Episcopal Church were owing to the introduction of Catholic worship." He says that he charged that they were "owing to far more serious causes—to the efforts made to introduce doctrines and practices into the church which were utterly discarded and rejected by the Reformers of the sixteenth century—errors and corruptions from which the church was purified at the cost of untold suffering of our Protestat forefathers." The Bishop avers that this is all his offense, and for which Bishop Whitehouse has asked the entry of his bold and unqualified denial to include him from the pulpit. He concludes by saying: "It is surely a sad omen for the future of the Episcopal Church in the West that an utterance like the above in one of her pulpits should be met by such a spirit. History will yet righteously record who were the authors of our troubles, the Protestants in the Episcopal Church, or those who tamely submit to anti-protestantize the church of their fathers."

MORE complaints of the high freight tariff on the Pacific road. A Chicago editor has seen a letter from a house in San Francisco, stating that there had arrived there a few days before a consignment of tea by steamer from China. These teas were put up in half-chests, each weighing of one-half, one pound, and two pounds weight, and were forwarded by the house in China expressly for the Chicago market. The thirty cases of tea cost in China $12,000, and, instead of being forwarded to Chicago, were sent round by steamer to New York—the freight demanded on the railway being $20 per ton in gold, or about $40 currency. The package but as these teas were put up in lead casing, their weight is nearly double that of the tea they contain, and this would make the freight equal to twenty-three cents per pound on the tea itself.

A DEMOCRATIC State Convention has actually constructed a platform without mentioning the Fifteenth Amendment. This surprising exploit was performed at Des Moines by the Democracy of Iowa. They denounced the Maine liquor law, a high protective tariff, and so on, but laid a resolve against the Amendment upon the table. This is encouraging, and proves the utility of being beaten. A long succession of severe defeats has chastened the Democracy of Iowa into a degree of good sense that their brethren in some other States have not yet attained.

THE New York *Citizen*, Democratic, thinks the Democracy of Connecticut is a whipping, and hints they will get it, as follows:

"Our Democratic friends of Pennsylvania must need a flagellation. They have taken off their coats and stepped up to the whipping-post once more. We hope the Republicans will pay it on well this time."

The *Herald* states that Mr. Packer has planked down a million of dollars in greenbacks to pay the cost of the canvass. At that rate the *Herald* thinks there are a million reasons why he should be elected. Possibly in New York, but not in Pennsylvania.

THE latest blast from Chicago announces fifteen hundred buildings in course of erection, at a cost of ten millions of dollars. The *Tribune* in reviewing the building progress for 1869 announces "the days of balloon rows and tenement houses at an end, and elegant architecture, solid walls and foundations the order." We also learn the city is only second in geographical extent to Philadelphia, and covers almost as much space as a small New England State, which is a quiet way of cutting the Quaker City.

THE income tax provision of the internal revenue reads: "The taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the first day of March, and be due and payable on the 30th day of April in each year, and including the year 1870, and no longer;" and hence, unless the statute be extended, this disagreeable inquiry into the private affairs of every citizen will cease. But Congress at its next session may re-enact the law, as the revenue from this source is very large.

THE quantity of land devoted to the cultivation of cotton throughout the whole of India, does not exceed 8,500,000 acres. If this quantity of land was as productive in India as it is in the United States it would yield something like four million bales, or half a bale per acre. But the yield is so much less than this that the extent of the import from India in an average year is not more than a million and a half bales of 364 pounds each.

ONE of the most agreeable incidents connected with the Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Portland, Maine, last week, was a dinner to the Pennsylvania delegates given at the Falmouth Hotel by the Pittsburgh delegation. After dinner a social meeting was held in the parlor, resulting in a more general personal acquaintance amongst the members, and an arrangement for a State Convention in October.

A GENTLEMAN who was actively engaged in the late Virginia canvass writes from Richmond, under date of the 15th inst., to a friend in this city, to correct the popular impression that Dr. Norton, the colored Indepen lent candidate for Congress in the First district, was elected. He asserts that the successful candidate is Captain Ayres, the regular Republican nominee, whose majority, he says, is at least two thousand.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

A Denial—Another Card from Mr. Rutan—Call for an Investigation Committee.

On the vexed question of the Senatorial nomination in the Twenty-sixth District, the Beaver *Argus* contains the following:

"We are requested to state that the report that one of the Conferees from Washington county had left for the west immediately after the Senatorial nominations was made, is utterly false. He is at his home in Washington county, and utterly denies the stories circulated in reference to him, and states he is ready to answer in any way and at any time. All the Washington county Conferees are at home and have been in Washington since the nomination. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* should retract its statements relative to this point."

The Washington *Reporter* confirms the above, and says all the conferees will appear before the Investigation Committee, when that body meets. The *Reporter* also has a call for a meeting of Republican voters to-morrow at Court House, to appoint a Committee to act in conjuction with like committee from Beaver county in the investigation of the alleged frauds perpetrated in the Senatorial nomination. The County Committee is also called to meet on Saturday, to attend to business of the utmost importance. The Investigation Committee is to meet in Pittsburgh next week.

J. S. Rutan, Esq., the nominee of the District, publishes a card in the Beaver *Argus*, which concludes as follows:

"I have challenged an investigation which will be accorded by the Washington County Executive Committee or will transpire in a Court of Law. It will be full, fair, open and thorough, and will establish the utter falsity of the charges so assiduously circulated by me and in Washington county during the past two weeks. Then, and not till then, will I demand the retraction and apologies of those who have given them currency, and will compel, what all candidates, my self included, demand of the Republican party of the District.

J. S. RUTAN."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The present movement for the emigration of the Chinese to Europe and this country calls to mind the "sons ot Confucius," a secret society that once wielded a great influence in some southern communities. It is said to have promoted wantonly among young men, and to have had for its object the preservation of the words and deeds of its patron saint. One of its indicrous iron oaths was that no member should ever go on China unless in the service of his own country.

MRS. DEITZ, of Wabash, Wisconsin, was bitten by a rattlesnake one day last week, while picking strawberries, receiving the wound in the calf of her right leg. She had presence of mind sufficient to tie her garter tight above the spot, and set a little child to suck the poison out, and escaped with a little stiffness in the limb.

The Lords of the English Admiralty have caused a circular to be issued authorizing officers, seamen, and marines on board Her Majesty's ships to discontinue the use of the razor under certain restrictions. The hair of beard, mustaches, and whiskers, is to be kept well cut and trimmed, and not too long for cleanliness. Care is to be taken that those officers and men who avail themselves of the privileges are not to be whimsical. The beard is to be worn or worn without mustaches, or the latter without the former.

The English authorities in India have given orders for the increased cultivation of the poppy plant, which furnishes the valuable opium. They have given instructions there early in order that measures may be taken for a larger harvest next year. Their object is to supply opium to the Chinese, who have been forbidden by Imperial decree to cultivate the poppy in any part of the Empire.

A German astronomer has published a pamphlet in which he maintains that the earth has a satellite like those of Saturn, and that this satellite is cooling off and getting ready to reconstruct itself into a moon, much nearer to the earth than the old satellite was. Other astronomers have called zodiacal light. The writer of the pamphlet thinks the catastrophe of the bursting of the ring may occur in our time or in that of our children.

PERSONAL.

The Emperor Francis Joseph continues to cultivate friendly relations with the Hungarian representatives. At an interview with the latter held on Saturday he assured them of his desire to administer equal justice to the whole Empire. Hungary, he said, appreciated somewhat differently to us now from the conception we formed of him when Kossuth's fiery oratory carried us captive. The Austrian Emperor seems to be a wise, humane, just, and popular sovereign.

The revelations made on the trial of the bankrupt Duke of Newcastle would be rather humiliating to a man who had pride as well as riches. He has made what he calls a voluntary statement of his case, and it appears from this that he owed largely to several jewelry houses for articles, many of which were obtained on his marriage with a lady of large fortune. They consist, he remarks, "of bracelets, lockets, necklets, rings, &c., for the bride, with her initials and mine combined in diamonds, emeralds and rubies, which she received or intended for bridal presents." And of his debt to another firm he says: "It was for jewelry, namely, diamonds, rings, and one or two other articles, he (a lady) was passing from whom I was engaged to be married; a diamond and two other articles, the particulars of which I cannot remember, I gave to some friends."

It seems that Henry S. Raymond left an autobiographic history of his first literary effort. This is shortly to be given to the public in the *Times*.

Clive Logan, writing from Long Branch, says that, on the night of the famous Banquet, when Blair made the greatest fool of himself that season, if he was not intoxicated that night, he is the most curious looking sober man sheever beheld.

A recent letter from Windsor, Vt., says: "Windsor is the summer residence of the ex-Attorney General of the United States, Wm. M. Evarts. In order to accommodate his large family of thirteen children, among which there are two pairs of twins, Mr. Evarts occupies the three largest mansions in this village, on the prettiest street in the village, and within a large enclosure filled with trees, shrubs and vines, and ornamented with each variety of shrubbery and all the flowers known in this climate. In connection with his residence he owns a small farm of intervale and hill land, which he keeps under high state of cultivation, and which is stocked with the most valuable breed of cattle and sheep in the country."

Sir James Anderson, the distinguished commander of the Great Eastern in all her cable expeditions, is coming to New York. The part which this gentleman—at once sailor and *savant*—has taken in the mighty enterprises, connecting the Old World with the New, entitles him to a hearty welcome in every quarter where science, energy, and fortitude are appreciated.

A correspondent of a Paris journal, who has been admitted to an interview with Garibaldi, gives a most disheartening account of his appearance: "The General's features appeared contracted, his body emaciated, and he was lying on a sofa suffering horribly from an attack of chronic rheumatism. The ex-Dictator, bent like the Father of Pius, is but a shadow of the past, and with difficulty one recognizes in the trembling and delicate old man the fierce Republican of former days."

A correspondent describes Schneider: "She is not pretty, nor is she a very remarkable singer; but she is decidedly indecent, and in her indecency her popularity consists. She is large in all senses, and of an exporting impression both of mental and physical coarseness. Her eyes are expressive, and she makes the most of them in leers and winks and burning glances. Her mouth would be quite good if it did not suggest much and miscellaneous kissing.

Horace Greeley has an umbrella which he has used for forty years. This umbrella has traveled through nearly every State in the Union, and must be the oldest in the country.

The following are the principal items of Mr. Peabody's public gifts. In addition, he has given many thousands of dollars privately, and about $1,500,000 to his kindred:

Institute at Danvers	$ 200,000
Kane's Arctic Expedition	10,000
Peabody Institute at Baltimore	100,000
Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass	150,000
Yale college, New Haven, Conn	150,000
Southern Educational Fund	3,000,000
Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass	140,000
Massachusetts Historical Society	20,000
Maryland Historical Society	20,000
Newburyport (Mass.) Library	50,000
Kenyon College, Ohio	25,000
London poor	1,700,000
Georgetown (Mass.) Memorial Church	100,000
Amherst College	50,000
Phillips's Academy, Andover	80,000

IN Massachusetts they are having some lively experience with a stringent prohibitory liquor law. The Boston *Advertiser* gives the following account of the way in which it works: "The public sale of liquors was stopped for a few days. Large quantities of adulterated and fiery compounds have accumulated in the cellars of the State Constable. Suits have been begun in large numbers, to be determined by the courts hereafter. But, on the other hand, drinking clubs have been revived on all sides; concealment and hypocrisy have taken the place of the old practice of public drinking; the hotels and eating-houses continue to supply their guests without interruption; grocers and druggists find their trade unrivaled by the change in the current, and the friends of the law have the satisfaction of seeing a fierce and angry commotion precipitated upon the State without approaching as yet the results they confidently promised themselves. The attempt to drag the whole State into uniformity on this question has put good and bad members of the community on a level, and given those who pander to the appetites and vices for the sake of profit an advantage which does not belong to them."

THE Workingmen's International Exhibition, to be held in London in 1870, is under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, Disraeli, &c., but is actually under the management of artizans. The articles offered for exhibition must display some special skill in handicraft, or beauty of contrivance, or original adaptation to artistical, or economy of process. The name of the workman will in all cases be attached to the article exhibited, so that the proper praise or blame may be rightfully bestowed. In such manufactures as require the united efforts of labor, workmen are asked to exhibit specimens of that particular part of the mechanism upon which they were respectively engaged. Thus a clock or a locomotive engine may be so exhibited that a complete history of the construction in regular series may be read in the details of the workmanship. It is proposed, in connection with such displays of complex and minute manufacture, to have a course of lectures on the subjects, in which the relative advantages of the different methods will be set forth, and a careful comparison be drawn between the English and the foreign systems and mechanical appliances.

DURING the week commencing August 16th, there will be a great gathering of teachers from all parts of the country at Trenton, N. J. The occasion will be the meeting of several national educational conventions. The "National Superintendents' Association" will assemble on Monday, August 16th, and open with interesting public exercises. The "American Normal School Association" meets on Tuesday. The "National Teachers' Association" begins its meetings on Wednesday, and continues them through to Saturday afternoon. A number of ladies and gentlemen prominent in educational matters will make addresses, and the railroads will sell excursion tickets at reduced rates.

THE Missouri Pacific Railroad changed the gauge of the entire length of 308 miles and of the rolling stock also, in only sixteen hours. This is recorded as the greatest feat of the kind ever attempted.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

SERVED IN GLASS.

The Mysteries of Glass Moulding—What it Costs to Make an Elegant or Plain Glass Service—How Straw Stem Wines and Other Light and Beautiful Articles are Made.

There is no more beautiful illustration of the proficiency and skill of modern mechanical labor than is to be found in an elegant service of glassware. Examine critically a plain service of flint glass. Bowls, pitchers, vases, decanters, goblets, all are exquisitely proportioned, translucent, polished until the light is reflected from them in diamond like rays. Turn to another service embodying the most elegant designs in figures, foliage, fruit or flowers, raised or engraved, elaborate in design, faithful in execution even to the most minute details. The finest stems of the smallest leaf; the minute outlines of an unbolding bud; the arrangement or drapery, even to the imitation of the purest lace, all are executed with an accuracy little less than marvelous. These are the things an artist makes much of in a fruit piece. They yield more to time than the richest picture yields the miner. Skillfully treated, a service of glass is susceptible of wonders under the hands of an appreciative artist. Fruit piled in glass bowls inspires additional charms. Luscious peaches and plums, blooming apples, blushing grapes and red wine take on a heightened color if betrayed into a blush by the reflection of their own beauty. Even a basket of celery exhibits new attractions in a variety of lights, while there is absolutely no limit to the tints of the wine that redeems the cup. The same delicacies served in silver are lost sight of, submerged as it were.

Time was when an elegant service of glass, such as we render in our pictures for comparative trifle, was valued a hundred fold more than the finest gold. Full sets in those days were extremely rare. None but Emperors aspired to them; kings were content with a single goblet. Now, although the poorest among us may easily obtain a full service of glass, and there is no longer any novelty in it, by unremitting labor, perseverance, and patience, the manufacture of glassware in our day has attained a degree of perfection unknown to the ancients. If the novelty has departed, the beauty is, if anything, enhanced. To those who admire and appreciate this at its true value, perhaps an explanation of the mysteries of glass moulding will be not only interesting but instructive.

ANCIENT AND MODERN GLASS MAKING.

The great proportion of all the fluid and lime glass in use at the present day, is made in moulds, *pressed* in the moulds by a powerful pressure, hence the term "pressed glass." Take up a glass bowl, or decanter, of the average size, and examine them closely. The first is perfectly plain, beautiful in proportion, free from a blemish. The decanter on the other hand, apparently exhibits an immense outlay of labor, embracing a variety of designs in the shape of raised figures, diamonds, squares, oblongs, circles, ovals or irregular. Both are highly polished. To one unacquainted with the business, it must always remain a mystery how either is made.

The wonder is heightened when the eye follows the elaborate designs in flowers, foliage, and fruit raised, or as it were cut out of the various articles composing a full service. How or by what process are these minute details executed? That is the first question that the uninformed propounds to himself naturally. In olden times, and down to a period within the memory of the majority of our workers in glass to-day, flint glass vases, goblets, decanters, and straw stem wines were blown by a workman who afterward shaped them up by rolling the blow-pipe bearing the piece uncertainly to and from him rapidly, and applying to the hot metal a tool not unlike a pair of shears. The workman generally sat on a chair between two rails, upon which he rolled his blow-pipe, rolling it before him rapidly until, with the centrifugal movement produced by the rapid motion, and aided by manipulations of the tool described, the piece assumed the form desired. It was then placed on a bench, and with a pair of shears, similar in shape to the blacksmith's, with one end made of iron, fitted on wood, is also employed in shaping various articles of flint glass, without a mould.

"Another and more recent method is to close the bottom of the decanter after the pontil is withdrawn, while the metal is hot. Formerly, in making fine glasses, the handle was put on after the tumbler was pressed; now, however, the entire piece if finished in the mould. The finest sugar bowls are now made in the same manner.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* is responsible for the following: Commodore Vanderbilt buried his wife a few months ago—a noble woman who had been his companion from early manhood, and to whom he was indebted for very much of his success in life. When he kept a country tavern on Staten Island she ran the house and attended to everything while he was absent on his boating expeditions. Report has it that the Commodore, who is now seventy-five years of age, is to lead to the hymenial altar in a few days a blooming maiden of seventeen summers.

THE POWELL EXPEDITION.

Letter from Major Powell's Brother, Giving an Account of the Starting and Progress of the Scientific Exploring Expedition in the Colorado River.

COLORADO RIVER EXPLORING EXPEDITION,
CAMP IN RED CANON, GREEN RIVER,
July 3, 1869.

To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:

The object of the expedition of which I am a member is well known to the readers of your paper, and anything in regard to it is unnecessary at this time. Our boats having arrived at Green River City, on the Union Pacific Railroad, were launched on the 28th of May, and loaded with the freight, consisting of the instruments necessary for the scientific work of the expedition, and provisions, chiefly flour, bacon, coffee and sugar, with such other creature comforts as the nature of the voyage and the capacity of the boats would allow.

We were thoroughly tired of our sojourn at Green River City, which is situated in a desolate region, surrounded by sandy, barren bluffs, and at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th we rowed into the stream and were soon out of sight of the town. Dropping down the river ten or twelve miles, we landed and camped in a cotton wood grove, well satisfied with the trial trip of our little fleet of four small boats, which we had built for the voyage, "logic" displayed in the construction of the wonderful little boats ship.

Continuing on our voyage the next morning we made a distance of seventy miles during the 25th and 26th, and on the 27th passed the mouth of Henry's Fork—a small stream flowing into Green river from the west—and the deep vertical walls of "Flaming Gorge," the entrance to the upper canons of the Green, came in view but a few miles distant. As we entered the narrow canon, with an undergrowth of red sandstone, rising to a height of 1,200 feet, looked threatening and ominous. The low, narrow banks from the 26th to the 29th were covered with cotton wood and box elder.

We remained at this place during the 28th and 29th, examining the walls of the canon, collecting fossils, mending broken instruments, etc., and resumed our voyage again on the 30th. Though the walls of the river has cut a narrow channel a distance of fifty miles, we found but sufficient room for the water to flow between the walls, leaving no bank of dirt or rock on either side. Sometimes, at irregular intervals, we have low, narrow banks or sandy soil, dotted with small groves of cotton wood trees, with an undergrowth of box elder. Wild grapevines trail on the ground or festoon the undergrowth of the groves. Flocks of wild geese paddle in the shoal waters along the banks or hurry across the rapid current in front of our boats as we pass. The stream is comparatively sluggish for some distance from the entrance, and then rapidly increases in speed till it becomes a mountain torrent, with often a succession of rapids and cataracts, when the bed of the river is encumbered with rocks, that sometimes rise a number of feet above the water.

On the night of the 29th we camped at a bend of the river, which we called Bee Hive Point, from the appearance of a cliff on the left side of the river, rounded to the shape of a dome at the top and covered with cells carved by the action of the water during some past age, in which hundreds of swallows had built their nests of clay. As the swallows flit about the cliff they look like swarms of bees, and the cliff has the appearance of a colossal bee hive. Opposite this cliff, and where we camped, is a vast amphitheatre, composed of a succession of terraces, rising to a height of 1,500 feet; each platform or terrace is built of red sandstone, and the space between is a gentle slope clothed in green grass, and on which a row of pine trees grow in the arc of a circle, and the amphitheatre is painted with alternate bands of green and red. As we near this mimic work of nature in our little boats, a herd of mountain sheep are seen standing in a line on a terrace 300 or 350 feet above the river, and as they remain motionless, watching our approach, they look like statues exquisitely chiseled by some master artist, and we are half surprised to see them suddenly wheel around, like a platoon of well-drilled soldiers, and leaping gracefully to a platform above, file again into line, and eye us with suspicion as we land our boats. This animal is much larger than the domestic sheep, and is pursued by hunters on account of the fine flavor of its meat, but is less frequently secured than other game, because of the ease and rapidity with which he climbs the highest cliff and most precipitous peaks, of which he is sovereign and undisputed lord.

Continuing our way from this place on the morning of the 31st, the river became narrower, and we proceed with the greatest caution, as the rapids become more and more dangerous, and the most skillful handling of the oars was required to keep the boats right side up. The passage of the water against the rocks that strewed the bed of the river, and dashed in pieces, rending now only a succession of rapids, many of which we had to let the boats down with ropes, we proceeded on in the forenoon. The high banks or mountains would frequently recede from the river, leaving broken instruments, etc., and resumed our voyage again on the 30th. Though receding from the river has cut a narrow channel a distance of fifty miles, we found sufficient room for the water to flow between the walls, leaving no bank of dirt or rock on either side. Sometimes, at irregular intervals, we have low, narrow banks or sandy soil, dotted with small groves of cotton wood trees, with an undergrowth of box elder. Wild grapevines trail on the ground or festoon the undergrowth of the groves. Flocks of wild geese paddle in the shoal waters along the banks or hurry across the rapid current in front of our boats as we pass. The stream is comparatively sluggish for some distance from the entrance, and then rapidly increases in speed till it becomes a mountain torrent, with often a succession of rapids and cataracts, when the bed of the river is encumbered with rocks, that sometimes rise a number of feet above the water.

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MADEIRA—Has a pungent, but very agreeable bitter-sweet taste—of a nutty flavor, rich and luscious when old, and is considered a wonderful tonic. It is also much used in many disorders of the alimentary canal, and is found to be of sufficient medicinal value to adapt it to low fevers. It sometimes disagrees with the stomach, but this may be remedied by taking it in the form of a negus.

MADEIRA—Has a pungent, but very agreeable bitter-sweet taste—of a nutty flavor, rich and luscious—and the aroma very fragrant. It has no bouquet, is improved by age, and is considered a tonic, and is less likely to produce unpleasant result from long use, than Sherry and Port. The remainder of the agreeable pungent taste, delicacy, softness and dryness, have much the same qualities as Madeira minus the acidity.

LA PEP—Possesses little alcohol, a thin body, red color and fresh fruity flavor, delicacy, lightness and purity, and is a capital drink to accompany fish, and be largely used in convalescence from most of the diseases of the country.

I take special care in the selection of my Wines and Liquors, confident that I can please, as with all other medicines, the best is only are good enough.

ALFRED J. RANKIN, Druggist,
44 SIXTH STREET, Opposite Post Office, Cor. Third Ave.
Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COAL AND FREIGHTS.

Cheap Coal on the Pacific Road Must Secure Cheap Freights.

Mr. Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, in a late letter from Salt Lake City, discusses the freight question on the Pacific Road as influenced by the limitless supplies of coal on the line of the road. He says:—"After leaving the Laramie plains until night obscured the vision, the country was rocky, sterile and uninteresting except at one point, where coal has been found, called Carbon Station. Here the train stopped ten minutes, in order to enable the party to descend into the coal pit, which is down a shaft SIXTY feet. We examined the processes wrought out, and found a workable vein of excellent bituminous coal nine feet thick, and inexhaustible in quantity. The quality of the coal resembles that of the Wilmington, but is rather lighter and entirely free from sulphur, and consumes into a white ash with but little earthy residuum.

"This coal field is found one hundred miles west of Cheyenne, and six hundred miles west of Omaha. With the exception of the twenty-three miles of moderate up grade from Laramie to Sherman, the whole way from where the coal is found to the Missouri river is down grade. This coal is sold and the other mines found farther west near Salt Lake, close to the track, solves the question of cheap freights in the affirmative. The coal furnishes the power to move the engine, which is generally used in the profits of the last six months, payable in cash at the office of the Company, on and after the 21st inst.

A. O. FRANCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 24 Diamond, Allegheny.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, July 9, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of taxes, and $3 Share on demand.

P. M. GORDON, Cashier.

MANUFACT'S AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, July 9, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have declared

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders Exe uted for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 2:33.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 21, 1869.

The local money market appears better supplied with loanable means, and rates for outside paper are lower. We learn that the banks are letting out more liberally to customers, deposits are increasing, and the drift of the market is steadily towards an easier condition.

—Stocks of a local character are very quiet. The offerings are light and sales small. A lot of Columbia oil sold to-day at 20½, but 20 is about the current quotation for the stock.

—Government bonds were lower to-day, and seemed heavy and dull. The purchases by the Treasury Department do not advance prices, as was anticipated, but the amount of bonds from private offering on the market has greatly increased. The currency sixes are becoming a favorite investment for parties selling the gold bonds. This class of securities is gradually approaching the gold-bearing bonds, inasmuch as they have a long and definite time to run, and cannot be affected by adverse congressional legislation; furthermore, as specie payments will be doubtless resumed before the maturity of these bonds, they will be on an equality with their gold-bearing neighbors.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
1881's, 6's	120½	120½	120⅝
1874's, 6's	120⅛	120⅛	120⅝
1864 5-20's	121⅜	121⅜	121⅝
1865 5-20's, old	121⅛	121⅛	121⅜
1865 5-20's, new	120⅝	120⅝	120¾
1867 5-20's	120⅛	120⅛	120⅜
1868	119⅜	119⅜	119⅝
10-40's	110½	110½	110⅝
Gold	135	135¼	135⅜

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

July 20.	July 21.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	135	135¼	⅛
U. S. bonds, 1881	120½	120⅝	⅛
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864	120⅝	120¾	⅛
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865, old	121⅛	121⅜	⅛
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865, new	120⅝	120¾	⅛
U. S. 10-40's	110½	110⅝	⅛
U. S. 6, new 5-20's, '65	120	120	...
U. S. 6, new 5-20's, '67	120⅞	120⅞	...
U. S. 6, new 5-20's, '68	120¼	120¼	...

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec
N. Y. Central	213½	210⅝	...	⅞
Hudson River	152	150	...	2
Harlem	142	142	...	...
Reading	92¾	93	⅛	...
Michigan Central	109	108⅝	...	⅜
Michigan Southern	105½	105½	105½	101¾
Illinois Central	140	139	...	1
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	101	100⅝	102¾	102¾
Fort Wayne	134	133½	134	132¾
Chicago and Northwestern	79¾	79¾	79½	79⅝
do preferred	93¾	94	94	93¾
Rock Island	114¾	114⅝	114½	113⅝
Toledo and Wabash	73	73	73½	...
Toledo and Wabash, pref	...	78	78¼	...
Chicago and Alton	...	97	97	...
St. Paul	...	29¾	29¾	29⅝
St. Paul, pref	...	87	87	86¾
Ohio and Mississippi	...	31¾	31¾	...
Pacific Mail	...	94	94	...
Western Union Telegraph	...	36¾	36¾	36⅝
Adams Express	...	60	60	59½
Merchants Union Express	...	9¾	9¾	10
American M. U. Express	...	...	22¾	22¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	...	22¾	22¾	22¾
United States Express	135	135½	135½	135½

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

July 21, 1869.	A. M.	A. M.	M. P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	210⅝	211⅝	211¾	211
Hudson River	...	152	152	...
Harlem	...	142	...	...
Reading	92¾	93	93½	93
Michigan Central	...	108⅝	...	...
Michigan Southern	105½	105½	105½	104¾
Illinois Central	...	140	...	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	...	101	100⅝	102¾
Fort Wayne	134	133½	134	132¾
Chicago and Northwestern	79¾	79¾	79½	79⅝
do preferred	93¾	94	94	93¾
Rock Island	114¾	114⅝	114½	113⅝
Toledo and Wabash	...	73	73½	...
Toledo and Wabash, pref	...	78	78¼	...
Chicago and Alton	...	97	97	...
St. Paul	...	29¾	29¾	29⅝
St. Paul, pref	...	87	87	86¾
Ohio and Mississippi	...	31¾	31¾	...
Pacific Mail	...	94	94	...
Western Union Telegraph	...	36¾	36¾	36⅝
Adams Express	...	60	60	59½
Merchants Union Express	...	9¾	9¾	10
American M. U. Express	...	...	22¾	22¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	...	22¾	22¾	22¾
United States Express	135	135½	135½	135½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells orders on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 21, 1869. }

Trade to-day ruled dull in nearly every branch of business. Until after harvest there is very little trade of any kind anticipated. Prices have continued without much change for some time past.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Good to prime $3 50 @ bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Market dull. We quote prime to choice at 22@25c ₱ ₱.

EGGS—We quote fresh packed at 20c ₱ dozen.

APPLE BUTTER—Choice ₱ gallon 50, and fair 30c.

BEESWAX—Pure ₱ ₱ 40c, and mixed with grease 30c ₱ ₱.

LARD OIL—Market steady at $1 47½@1 48 ₱ gal for extra No. 1, and $1 42 ₱ gal for No. 2.

BACON, LARD, ETC—Market firm and active. We quote shoulders at 15c; hib sides at 18½c per clear sides 18½@18c; canvassed sugar cured hams 22½c; canvassed breakfast bacon 21½c; canvassed dried beef 22c. Lard in tierces 20½c, and in buckets 21½c.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen cheese extra at 18½c; Goshen common 17c; Hamburg 15c; Factory 16@17c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel. There is some light inquiry for timothy seed, with a few sales in a small way of very choice at $5 00 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Dried apples ordinary 8c, and choice 12c. Peaches—halves 14@15c, and quarters 10@12c.

POTATOES—Old out of market, and new ₱ bush 75c ₱ bbl $2 00.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 75@1 80, and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@80c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Old hay from country wagons $23@27 ₱ ton, and new $15@20, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are as follows: For bran, wholesale ₱ hundred, 90c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings $2 00.

FEATHERS—Prime to choice 55@55c ₱ lb.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage ₱ bbl, nominal Cucumbers $4, and new corn $6 50. New tomatoes $2 50@4 00 ₱ box.

CIDER—Pure apple cider ₱ bbl, $9.

VINEGAR—Pure apple vinegar ₱ gallon 21c.

RASPBERRIES—Sales to-day in small lots at 6½@7c ₱ pint.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 60@65 ₱ pair by the coop.

BEANS—Dull at $1 50@2 00 ₱ bush.

CEMENT—We quote Jounstown hydraulic cement at $2 25 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—There is a moderate demand for well known brands of flour, but low grades are dull and nominal. Prices for choice are steady. We quote from store good in bbls, at $5 50@6 25; choice spring in bbls $6 50@6 75, and in sacks $6 25@6 50; winter wheat in bbls $7 00@7 50, and in sacks $6 75@7 25. The following are the Pearl Mill prices: Three star, green brand, in barrels $8 00, and in sacks $8 25; double extra blue brand, of new Tennessee and selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 00, and in sacks $7 50, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $6 00, and in sacks $6 25; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 00, and in sacks $6 50. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $7 50 ₱ bbl; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $7 75 ₱ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 75, in sacks, $6 25 ₱ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $6 50. Rye flour in crushed in store at $6 00@6 25 per barrel.

CORN MEAL—We quote at 75@80c ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—Market quiet. Small lots of Tennessee and Southern Indiana is being received at the Pearl and City Mills, holding in small piece of growth by agents. There is yet no established price fixed for new wheat in this market. In Southern Indiana farmers are selling at 80@90c for choice red, and 95@$1 10 for white and amber. In this market old red winter wheat is in fair demand at $1 35@1 40 ₱ bush, as to quality; there is very little white on hand at $1 35. Oats are in fair demand at 60@65c from first hands, and 68@75c from store, as to quality. Prime yellow shelled corn commands readily from elevator 83@85c. Rye is quiet at $1 20@1 25 ₱ bushel. Buckwheat is nominally $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel, as to quality. Barley is entirely nominal in price.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote high wines at $1 04 @ 06. Common refined $1 05, and proof rectified $1 10 @ half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $2 50 @ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $3 00@5 00 ₱ gallon.

Groceries.

We note quite an active trade in this line, which is owing to the large demand for sugars to prepare the large fruit crop now coming in season. Sugars are very firm at the advance, and holders Eastern and Western are quite looking for higher figures. Most of the wholesale houses here have been "short" in sugars to fill their orders for the country trade as the refiners have not been able to fill orders promptly. Syrups are as yet unchanged, but will advance. Mackerel remain firm at the quotations which are for small weights; short weights can be bought at lower figures. Other articles are without change. We quote as follows for wholesale goods:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats, 35@37c; Laguira, 32@34c; Rio, ordinary, 29@30c; choice, 31½c; prime, 34½c; fair, 32½c; good, 33@34c.

TEAS—Young Hyson; common to finest, 90@$1 80; Imperial and Gunpowder, $1 25@1 80; Japan, $1 00@1 25; Oolong, 80@$1 60 ₱ pound.

SYRUPS—White drips $1 15; silver drips $1 30; choice, $1 40; fair to good 70@80c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 55c for choice; Porto Rico, 55@56c.

SUGARS—New Orleans, good, 13½c; prime, 14½c; Porto Rico, good, 13½c; prime, 14½c; choice, 14½c. Demerara, 15½c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 17½c; A, 16½c; B, 16½c; Extra C, 16c; Yellows, 15@15½c.

SUGAR HOUSE—15@15½c.

RICE—Carolina 9@10c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 35c; cider vinegar, 25c ₱ gal.

FISH—No. 1 Mackerel, $23 00; No. 2 Mackerel, $20 00; No. 3 Mackerel, $20 00; Codfish, $7 50@8 00 ₱ box.

CANDLES—Sperm 50@55c; Star, 30@35c; Tallow, 16@17c; Adamantine, 18@20c; Paraffine, 25@30c.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The following are the latest quotations: Pittsburg Co's star candles, 24c for full weight; moulded and dip candles, 20c; Babbitt's soap, 12c; Thompson's, 11c; Oakley's, 11c; Excelsior, 9c; Woman's Friend, 10c; Magic Wax, 10c; Reed & Johnson's New Family, 8c; Best Family, 10c; River Side $4 50 ₱ box.

LYE—Pennsylvania 85@90c; Lye and Potash $5 25.

TOBACCO—Madras 40@81 ₱ Manilla 95@$1 45. Pan Handle—From store 12@25c.

SNUFF—Scotch 50@55c; Maccaboy 57½@60c; Common 42½@45c; Fine 55@60c; Extra Gloss 12c; Starch Gloss 8@10c.

STARCH—Starch 8@8½c; Corn Starch 7c; Silver Gloss 12c; Corn starch 12½c; Satin Gloss 12c.

FLOUR—Market quiet and steady at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

CORN—Market dull and nominal at 80@85c ₱ bushel.

OATS—Market dull and nominal at 60@65c ₱ bushel.

BRAN—Market dull at $20 00@22 00 ₱ ton.

HAY—Market dull and nominal at $25 00@28 00 ₱ ton.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, July 22, 1869. }

The oil market yesterday was quiet, with rather a stronger feeling, though no quotable change in prices. The following sales are reported:

CRUDE OIL.

5,000 bbls., sellers from September 1st to December 31st, at.....14½c
1,100 bbls., August 1st, at.....14½c
2,000 bbls., (a put for $800) all year, at.....14 c

REFINED OIL.

500 bbls. to July 31st, at.....31½c
500 bbls. last half of August, at.....31½c
Three two sales were made late on Tuesday evening:
1,000 bbls. July, at.....31½c
1,000 bbls. first half of August, at.....31½c
1,000 bbls. July, at.....31½c
500 bbls. B. C., July, at.....31½c
500 bbls. B O., 1st of August, to 15th, at.....31½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 21, 11:30 A. M.—Crude in bulk nominally 16½c and in bbls 22½c. Refined is more active and firmer; with sales 500 bbls spot at 32c, and for August at 31½c.

NEW YORK, July 21, 3 P. M.—Crude quiet but prices unchanged, at 16½c. Refined quiet but firm at 31½@32c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 11:30 A. M.—Market steady; prime light straw to white 30½c; standard white 31½c; extra 32½c per gallon.

OIL CITY, July 21, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet at 33c offered and 31½ to 32 asked.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 21, 2 P. M.—The market is firm with an upward tendency. Buyers on the lower range at 35 5565 ₱ bbl, and the top point at 36 30.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 21.—Cotton is quoted at 40½ finer. Liverpool unchanged. London, spirits turpentine, 34s. In New York crude quiet at 16½c. Refined firmer at 32@32½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 9 A. M.—Spot 31½@; July 31½@ bbls. August 32@32½c; balance of year, or separate months, or together, 32c. Sellers July, all year 31½@32c. Market firmer and rather more inquiry, but principally on July. Crude for bulk.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 6 P. M.—Spot 31½@; July 31½c; August 32c; September 32c. Crude for bulk. Market closes quiet; bids at a decline of 1@1½c from to-day's sales.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 2 P. M.—Market very quiet at 35 30. No transactions.

TITUSVILLE, July 21, 12 M.—Market very firm but quiet at yesterday's quotations.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 21, 2 P. M.—Market dull and depressed; asking $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl; $5 5065 00.

ROUSEVILLE, Pa., July 21, 9 P. M.—Market is heavy to-day and very dull; offering $5 50; sales at $5 55.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

The following Oil Works are reported as having received the following quantities of crude oil to-day:

Total.....1,600

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Line.

McKelvy Bro. & Co., 411 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Lilly & Co.'s Oil Works, 92 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Frew, Fleming & Co, 48 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Phillips Oil Company, 365 bbls ref to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Logan & Co, 156 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Washington & Bro, 144 bbls ref to Bostwick & Telford, New York.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,739 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co, 54 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia

Pittsburgh Wool Market.

The market is dull, with but little doing. So soon as the farmers are through with their harvesting, we look for more activity in the wool growing sections. However, the views of the growers are at present so much above the prices at which dealers can afford to buy, that we do not expect to see any activity in this class of wool, at least until there is an advancing market and a better trade in woolen goods. The recent sales in New York, of choice fine wools, were at remarkably low prices, and would not more than cover the cost and freight. We quote fine unwashed and choice clips, 42 @ 45c; coarse fleece, 40@45; and tub washed and combing, 45@48.

COAL.

The following are the retail and wholesale prices of coal in this market:

RETAIL PRICES.

Nut coal at landing	5c
Nut coal delivered	8@9c
Lump coal at landing	8c
Lump coal delivered	10@11c

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Nut coal by flat load at landing	4c
Lump coal by flat load at landing	7c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 21, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Dull at par selling; ¼ off buying.

FLOUR—Fairly active and steady at $5 87½@7 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—More active and 1@1½c lower; sales of No 1 at $1 26@1 31, and No 2 at $1 20@1 31½, closing unsettled at No 2 declining ½c for cash or August and No 2 sales of No 2 since 'change at $1 31, seller July.

CORN—Quiet and stronger; demand almost exclusively for fresh receipts. No 2 66@1 66½ higher; rejected advanced 2@3c; sales of No 1 at 56c; No 2 at 53@53½c; rejected 47@48c; no grade 42@43c, closing unchanged for No 1 and at 53@53½c for No 2, seller August.

OATS—Quiet, firm and 1@1½c higher; sales of No 2 at 60@67½c; rejected at 60@60c.

RYE—Quiet and unchanged at $1 06 for No 1, and $1 04 for No 2.

BARLEY—Nominal at $1 02@1 45 for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Active, steady and firm at $1.

PROVISIONS—Sugar 13½@14½c for common to prime Cut.

MESS PORK—Inactive and firmer at $32 37@32 25. Lard dull at 18½@18½c. By Miller & Bro. holders steady at 18c.

CATTLE—In fair request at $3 75@4 30 for common stock; $5 87½@6 for fair, $6 50@7 25 for good to choice, and $7 25@7 75 for extra.

HOGS—Opened active, and closed quiet and tame, and 5@10c lower; sales at $5 30@5 60 for light, $5 65@5 80 for fair to medium, $5 90@6 20 for good to choice, and $6 25@6 50 for extra.

FREIGHTS—Dull and inactive.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Flour dull; family $5 75@6. Wheat irregular; new in good demand; red $1 10@1 15; white $1 25@1 40; receipts light; old red $1 15@1 20. Corn unchanged, car lots 60c. Oats 52@53c. Rye very dull; supply large. No 1 55c. Cotton nominally unchanged. Whisky steady at 91. Provisions firm and prices to drug upwards; holders asking higher rates; mess pork held at $32 37½. Bulk meats firm and held rather higher; shoulders 15½c; sides 18c; clear rib and clear sides 18½@18¾c; sold. Bacon scarce and much out of smoke; shoulders held at 19½c; sides at 18½@18¾c; there is a good order demand for bacon; sugar cured hams 22@23c. Lard held at 18½c; there is a fair order to redeem; refined for choice, and the market firm at 24@25c. Eggs dull at 16@16c, the bulk at 16c. Market closes quiet; bids at a decline of 1@1½c from to-day's sales.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Flour—City made $9 00 for XXX white; $7 75@8 00 for XX amber; $6 75@7 00 for XX red winter; $6 00 for red winter; $5 50@5 75 for XX spring; country made $7 50@8 25 for XX white; $7 25@7 75 for XX red and amber; $6 25@6 75 for XX spring. Wheat—sale of 2,000 bush of No 1 red winter at $1 30; receipts to-day 3 cars 1,000 bush; 2 cars No. 2 do at $1 21. Corn—sales 2 cars at 91c. Peas—nominal; market dull and nominal for refined; crude held at $6 00.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Flour quiet; superfine $4 25, superfine firm. Grain quiet and firm. Wheat—red $1 20; white $1 25. Corn in bulk 85c. Oats in bulk 75c. Rye $1 10. Provisions very strong. Mess pork $33; bacon shoulders 16½c; clear rib 18½c; clear sides 18½c; hams 21½c. Lard 20c. Whisky quiet but firm.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, July 21.—Flour dull. Wheat inactive but very firm; sold $1 26 for No. 1 white. Weather unsettled.

COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 135¼.

NEW YORK, July 21—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy and steady at 6@7 per cent. The banks are fairly supplied.

STERLING

Firm at 109⅝@110¾.

GOLD

Lower, opening at 135¼, declining to 134¼, advancing to 135⅜, and closing at 135⅛. A considerable quantity was thrown on the market early in the day by German houses. The special report to-day was a little over half a million. Seven million bonds purchased to-day by the Government were at 119 55-100@120 05-100. Eleven millions were offered.

GOVERNMENTS.

Opened steady but declining, closing 5@⅛ lower. Closing quotations: Coupons 81, 120¾; do 62, 120¾; do '64, 121¾; do 65, 120⅝; do new, 120; do '67, 120⅝; do 68, 120 10-100; 10s, 103¾; 7-30's, 107⅝.

STATE BONDS

Steady. Tennessees 56, Virginias 61, North Carolinas 63¾, Missouris 87¾, South Carolinas 60¾.

STOCKS.

Express stocks steady. Railways opened steady but closed weaker, 5@3 prices: Canton 39; Cumberland 31¾; West. Union Telegraph 36⅜; Quicksilver 15¼; Mariposa 8; preferred 18¾; Pacific Mail 93; Boston Water 13; Adams Express 60¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express 22¾; American 42¾; United States 74; New York Central 210½; Hudson 152¾; Reading 92¾; Erie 23¾; Michigan Central 108¾; Michigan Southern, 104¾; Illinois Central 140; Pittsburg, 102¾; Northwestern, 79, do preferred, 93¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 79¾; Rock Island, 114¾; St. Paul, 29¾, do preferred, 87¾; Wabash 73¾; Fort Wayne, 132¾; Terre Haute, 35, do preferred, 58¾; Alton, 139; Mississippi, 31½; St. Joseph, 13¾.

Coin disbursements $562,853. Treasury receipts, $1,182,625; pay checks, $5,774,088; balance, $91,777,808.

The steamer Weser to-morrow takes over a quarter of a million in specie.

MINING STOCKS

At Boston—Copper Falls 7¾; Franklin 12; Hecla 95; Minnesota 18; Quincy 23.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Ashes—pots steady at $7 75@8 00; pearls dull. Cotton active and easier; sales 1,200 bales at 40c for uplands. Flour—receipts 11,891 bbls; flour dull and 5@10c lower; sales 5,000 barrels at $5 90@6 10 for superfine State and western; $6 90@7 70 for extra State; $6 90@7 80 for extra Genesee; $6 75@7 20 for white wheat extra; $6 30@7 00 for round hoop Ohio; $7 00@7 90 for trade and family extra St. Louis, and $8@10 for good to choice do; closing dull, and 10@15c lower. Rye flour quiet at $5 60@5 70. Corn meal steady; sales 400 bbls at $3 75@4 15 for Jersey; $3 70@3 80 for Brandywine; $3 75@4 10 for Western and Canadian. Grain—receipts 16,000 bush; sales 80,000 bush; wheat 1@2c lower; sales 30,000 bush at $1 30@1 31 for No 2 spring; $1 31@1 32 for No 1 spring; $1 32@1 33 for winter red western; $1 36 for new Delaware; $1 37 for amber State; $1 37@1 38 for white Genesee; $1 38 for white Kentucky; $1 40 for new Genesee. Rye quiet; sales 2,000 bush at 98c@$1. Barley quiet; small lots 5@10c lower; two-rowed State $1 05@1 10; four-rowed do 90@95c; for small lots choice do; 98c for white western. Receipts of oats 7,000 bush. Oats 2@3c lower; sales 20,000 bush at 58@62c for western; 62@63c for State. Hay—prime, none; common to fair 75@85c. Hops—nominal. Pork steady; sales 400 bbls at $32 50 for new mess. Beef—receipts 1,000 bbls; dull and heavy; sales 100 bbls at $8@9 for country mess; $12@13 for extra mess; $16@18 for new Delaware and Maryland extra; $20@22 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 165 pkgs at 18@19½c for shoulders and 19½@20c for hams. Cut meats quiet and steady; sales 100 pkgs at 12½c for pickled bellies; 9½c for pickled shoulders; 13½c for pickled hams. Lard quiet and heavy; sales 500 tierces at 16c. Lard oil and heavy; sales 500 tierces at 16c. Butter—receipts 2,000 pkgs; dull and 1@2c lower; sales 165 pkgs at 18@19½c for Ketlle round roll. Butter firm at 36@38c for choice Ohio; 40@42c for choice State; dull at 22@25c for ordinary grades. Cheese—receipts 1,000 pkgs; dull and heavy; sales 100 pkgs at 12½@13c for factory; 13½@14c for prime; 14½@15c for choice; 15½@16c for extra. Whisky—sales 100 bbls at 90@91c for Western free. Petroleum—receipts 1,000 bbls; dull and nominal; crude 16½c; refined 32½c. Sugar—receipts 1,000 hhds; dull and 1@⅛c lower; sales 1,000 hhds at 12½@12¾c for fair to good refining; 13@13¼c for prime; 13¾@13⅞c for fair to good grocery; 14@14¼c for good to choice do; closing at 12½@13¼c for fair

The Daily Commercial.

SAN FRANCISCO TO-DAY.

Business and Social Aspects of San Francisco----Reminiscences of the Earthquake---California Real Estate Values---Farming---Effect of the Railway---Curiosities of a Metalic Currency.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—When O'naha celebrated the opening of the Pacific Railroad, she displayed a banner with this s'ng'e device: "Omaha and San Francisco; what God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." In strict exactness, it might have run: "What man hath joined together, let not God put asunder;" but who requires mathematical precision in patriotic eloquence? For "Omaha," read "New York," and the motto will do as it stands.

San Francisco contains 160,000 people—nearone-third of all the inhabitants of California, and one-fourth of the entire population of the Pacific Coast. In numbers it hardly exceeds Newark, New Jersey; but in importance it ranks second only to New York. It has the social and business atmosphere of a great capital. The stranger is constantly impressed with its breadth, business, cosmopolitanism. He hears conversations in French, Spanish, German, Italian, Chinese, Japanese, and learns to know what other tongues. Theodore Parker, they say, read thirty different languages. If he had spoken them all as well, I think he could have found men to talk with in every one of them within five minutes' walk of Montgomery street.

We have our "Western" and "Southern" hotels; the San Francisconys their "occidental," "Oriental," and "New Zealand." We are content with a "Metropolitan;" for there is nothing will serve but a "Cosmopolitan." Strolling forth this morning I encountered a resident young friend, who italicized his welcome by an invitation to a glass of California wine. We crossed the street into the "Alhambra," the "Acropolis," the "Yon Bel," or whatever the restaurant is called, and there encountered four acquaintances of his, who had likewise met by chance. One was from San Francisco, one from New York, one from New Zealand, and one from Melbourne!

If they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry? This infant queen, looking on upon the universe through golden gate, and just betrothed to the Atlantic, and with the ring and formula and stately pageant, as old Venice wedded the Adriatic, but with the simple joining of hands and exchange of gifts, what will she be in her ripe estate? Already the metropolis of the richest state in our Union, throned on the chief harbor of a coast-line which stretches almost from the North Pole to the South Pole, looking backward upon half of North America and forward upon all Asia, she holds the most commanding position on the globe. And one of the most thoughtful of recent English writers surmises that she may one day become "a second, if not greater, London."

New York is no longer an antipode, but a neighbor. Wherever men most congregate one hears conversations like this: "Going to Long Branch this summer?" "Yes; I start day after to-morrow." "How long shall you be gone?" "Three weeks, possibly four." In interior California, Nevada, Oregon and Idaho, the name "San Francisco" is seldom heard. "When did you leave Frisco?" or, "Are you going down to The Bay?" are the usual phrases. The latter is a relic of the days when ships from "down" came in and went out. In that primitive and crude city was a sluggish creature which breathed just once a month—on steamer day. Who will ever forget the general bustle, the

City Improvements—Streets and Sewers.

The growth and development of Pittsburgh, as a city, are manifested in the largly increased expenditures made in grading, paving and sewerage. Pittsburgh, previous to consolidation, was by no means behind other cities of like population in the matter of good streets. In fact, her streets were nearly all well paved with cobble stones. But little money, comparatively, had been expended in sewerage, which subject has of late years been forced upon the attention of Councils and the citizens generally, and large sums are now annually expended in perfecting a system of drainage. In 1868, the sum spent for street improvements was only about $50,000. In 1867, this expenditure was about double, and in 1866, $100,000 was expended on streets and sewers. This year the sum total will be about $191,000. The principal items which go to make up the latter sum are the following: Pennsylvania avenue sewer $35,000; grading and paving of Duncan street, from Crawford to Kirkpatrick, $35,000; and grading and paving of Webster avenue, from Roberts to Kirkpatrick streets, $42,000. These amounts are only "estimated," but the actual result will not show much variation therefrom. In addition to these, there are innumerable smaller jobs of grading, paving, sewerage, etc., which will swell the aggregate to about $200,000, or an increase of over $100,000 on the expenditures for similar purposes in 1868.

It must also be borne in mind that there is no Nicolson pavement being laid this year, in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Broad street case. In Philadelphia, in which it is held that parties cannot be taxed for "improved streets" which have once been paved and paid for under the grading and paving act. Had it not been for this decision, the Nicolson would have been laid on several of our thoroughfares. Under the decision alluded to by repairing can be done at all, and all improvements of this character must stop until the decree is altered, or some additional legislation is had. Efforts are now looking to have the case reargued, but with what success remains to be seen.

Milk Cart Demolished by a Locomotive —Narrow Escape.

Yesterday morning, a collision occurred on Liberty street, immediately above the Grain Elevator, between a locomotive on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and a milk cart driven by Mr. David Owens, of Lower St. Clair township, who also had in the wagon a daughter, aged twelve years. The locomotive was running eastwardly with the tender ahead, drawing a train of freight cars to the depot yard. Mr. Owens attempted to drive across the track, in front of the engine, but swiftly ascended at the speed of the horses, or that of the locomotive, and was struck by the tender. Three wheels of the wagon were completely demolished, and the vehicle was dragged along the track for about fifty feet. The horse and cart were both thrown, and the cart in the track, and headed toward the watch-box, which was struck, and shoved forward a few feet. A lamp-post was also encountered, and shivered to pieces. Mr. Owens remained in the wagon, and escaped unhurt. His daughter was pitched out at the rear end, but, notwithstanding the general wreck she was but little injured, sustaining a bruise on the hip and a scratch on the face. She was conveyed to the ladies' room, in the Union depot, and soon recovered from her fright. The horse, singularly enough, was uninjured. The engine was soon detached from the freight cars. Its tender was somewhat damaged, but the buildings are not nearly completed. The Committee of Councils on City Property should hurry the contractor up and see that the work is finished as speedily as possible.

Drowned While Bathing.

On Tuesday evening, a young man named Joseph Beckerl, who boarded with Anthony Berninger, at the corner of West and Second streets, Allegheny, started to the river, in company with a son of the landlord, for the purpose of taking a bath. They stopped at a point just above the Hand street bridge, at about eight o'clock, when both took off their clothing. Young Berninger, being a good swimmer, leaped into water ten or twelve feet deep. He then asked his companion if he could swim, and he replied that he could not. Berninger then cautioned him not to jump in, as it would be dangerous for him to do so. Singularly enough, he disregarded this warning, and jumped in as Berninger had done. Finding himself unable to keep up, he began to cry for assistance, and Berninger hastened to his rescue, but in his struggle for life, Beckerl was likely to drag Berninger under, when the latter was compelled to break loose from him in order to save his own life. Beckerl then sank, and was immediately, and disappeared from sight. The body was not recovered last night, but yesterday afternoon, Coroner Clawson held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict of accidental drowning. The deceased was a single aged twenty-four years and unmarried. He had been employed for some time previously past-ously been working on the railroad at Beaver Falls. He intended to return to Germany in the fall.

Washington and Jefferson College.

The following will be the order of exercises at the Annual Commencement at Washington, Pa., August 5th, 1869:

Tuesday evening, August 3d, at 7 o'clock.—Address before the Christian Association by Samuel J. Nicholls, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo.

Wednesday, August 4th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.—Valedictory address before the Philagnothi class of 1841, by Rev. John T. Brownlee, of West Middletown, Pa.

Wednesday evening, August 4th, at 7 o'clock.—Address to the Literary Societies, by James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton College. After which a social entertainment at the house of Hon. Thomas Mathers, Jr., at the Female Seminary by the citizens of Washington.

Thursday, August 5th, at 9 o'clock A. M.—The commencement, orations of the graduates, conferring of degrees, &c.

Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.—Address to the Jefferson class of 1869, by the Rev. A. C. McClelland, of Pittsburgh.

Additional Violations of the Revenue Laws.

There were two more informations yesterday, from the Collector's office, for alleged violations of the revenue laws; Charles Schmidt, residing on East lane, Allegheny, was arrested on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Gamble, on a charge of manufacturing cigars contrary to the provisions of the revenue law. The information charges that he was manufacturing simply for his own use, and that, therefore, he had not complied with any of the provisions of the law. He was required to give bail for trial at Court.

Q.—Do you believe a stray hog is like? A.—If generally comes pat of a bed and bites; but it did not bite me with his teeth, but bit me with his tongue.

The Alderman reserved his decision in this case.

ONE SNYDER THREATENS TO COOL ANOTHER SNYDER.

The next case taken up was Frank Snyder (same prosecutor) vs. Peter Snyder; charge, surety of the peace.

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THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Snyders vs. Snyders—Hearing Before Alderman Lynch Yesterday—Legal Opinions by the Alderman—Further Hearing to Take Place To-day.

The hearing in the Snyder case, reported previously as growing out of a suit against John Snyder for selling ice on Sunday, came up before Alderman Lynch yesterday. At about one o'clock the delegations from the different branches of the Snyder family began to arrive and filled the office to overflowing. The best of order was maintained, however, until the hearings were commenced. The Snyder family is most numerous, and if there in any truth in the saying that a house divided against itself is sure to fail, this family will likely come down like "a thousand of brick."

At two o'clock the Alderman made his appearance with a huge bundle of papers under his arm, said papers being six informations in the cases fixed for a hearing. The Alderman's black frock coat was buttoned up closely, and his long whiskers floated down over his shirt bosom, giving him a dignified and impartiality.

Mr. McCarthy—Alderman call up this Erie Railroad catastrophe.

The Alderman—Who do you appear for?

Mr. McCarthy—I can't tell his name; its a Snyder. I can show you the man. Let us see the information. I want to see whether he makes it positively or from information received. If he makes it positively there will be another suit.

The Alderman looked over his bundle of papers and did not find the information.

Mr. McCarthy—How many Franks have you got in your case?

The Alderman—I have only six here now; I will have to get the balance.

The Alderman then left to another room to hunt up the missing Franks. During his absence the following conversation took place between Mr. McCarthy, counsel for the defense, and the prosecutor, Frank Snyder.

Mr. McCarthy—Did you see Rip Van Winkle play?

Mr. Frank Snyder—No.

Mr. McCarthy—I wonder if the dog "Snyder" is here.

Mr. Snyder—That's your business not mine.

The Alderman then returned and said he had been unable to find the missing paper, but the room in which he thought it was, was barricaded, he would endeavor to obtain it in a short time.

Mr. McCarthy—In view of the sacred season through which we existed so long between us, due indulgence will be allowed the Court.

THE LICENSE CASES.

The case of Frank Snyder vs. Frank Snyder —charge, larceny of cigars, was then taken up.

Catharine Brashen was sworn and testified that she resided with Mr. Snyder.

Q.—Which Snyder? A.—Frank Snyder, the prosecutor; during his absence from home on Sunday, Frank Snyder came in the back way and took some cigars out of a box and left.

On the cross-examination, witness testified that she forgot to tell the prosecutor on his returning home about the larceny of cigars.

Mr. McCarthy (to the prosecuting Snyder)—Do you ask this party to be held to bail.

The prosecutor—I guess we will discharge him and leave him walk home. I am easy.

The Alderman—We are not at dinner.

Mr. Mccarthy—To hear such testimony as this is enough to make the blood in any man's veins turn cool. After taking an obligation to tell the truth he swears solemnly and sincerely that he used the words kill and cool, and that kill and cool mean the same thing. Then he locates the conversation where no one else heard it, and endeavors to involve this man in the fangs of perjury. It becomes your Honor's duty as a Magistrate and a Christian, and a man desiring to do his duty, that when you find testimony coming of this character—it becomes your duty as a conservator of the public peace, as a protector of the public, believing that the morals of society should be guarded in this case to impose the costs upon the man. We will make no information against Frank Snyder for selling cigars on Sunday.

The Alderman then announced that an early decision would be rendered.

ONE OF THE SNYDERS WALKS ON HIS HEELS.

The Alderman—The next case we will try is that of Frank Snyder vs. Frank Snyder, &c.

Mr. McCarthy—We plead to the jurisdiction of the Court—that is that the Court has no jurisdiction in this case.

The Alderman then read the information to the prosecuting witness. The information set forth that the defendant, Snyder, had used rough language towards him.

The Witness—What do you want me to say.

The Alderman—I want you to tell the information; he has got no attorney.

Mr. McCarthy—I want him to have counsel. According to your Honor's rulings previously made, the Court can not go behind it. If your Honor's rulings are to be published you don't want them one way one day, and another the next. It would be like unto the rules of the Bedown Court. In a night we contended that we made out a case for bail for the Commonwealth. I wish to say with the preconcert respect for your Honor, that this is a case of summary conviction, and that the Court in the matter has, I might say, supreme control. There is no necessity in this case for a no Court has jurisdiction concurrent with this Court. If you have jurisdiction it is a mere question whether you have jurisdiction at all. we have a right to find out here whether this affair was a willful or accidental act.

Q.—State what you know about this matter. A.—I went into Mr. Jacob's saloon and Frank Snyder's own son was with me at the time; we sat down and I called for a glass of beer, and the first thing I knew here comes Mr. John Snyder, ice merchant. [Laughter.] He thumped me, and then I struck out at him against the ceiling; he also walked on his heels; then he struck me three times and then the whole town together.

Q.—Do you belong to the Mutual Protection Society? A.—Yes, sir; John Snyder sold ice on Sunday; he acted like a crazy bug.

Q.—Do you know what a crazy bug is like? A.—If generally comes pat of a bed and bites; but it did not bite me with his teeth, but bit me with his tongue.

The Alderman reserved his decision in this case.

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Alleged Libel.

Frank Welsh, of the Twelfth ward, made an information before Alderman Lynch yesterday, charging Robert Graham, M. J. Meiercor, and L. Buchten with libel. It is alleged that these defendants wrote and circulated a certain false, defamatory, and malicious libel against said defendant, thereby exposing him to public hatred, ridicule scorn and contempt. It is claimed that these defendants appeared before Alderman Allebiz on the 31st of May and made a sworn statement to the effect that in accordance with a call of the Republican County Committee they being the regularly selected members of the election board of the tenth ward assembled at the place of holding elections in the said ward and organized for the purpose of holding an election for delegates to the late Conventions; that having organized by choosing a chairman named Ralph Welch, a resident of the Twelfth ward, assisted by one John J. Wilson, who was also under the influence of liquor, and other persons, forced their way into the room, and by threats and menaces drove the said board from the room, and they were compelled to go into an adjoining house to hold the election. It is alleged in this information that this was used for the purposes of exhibition in one of the Conventions where seats were contested.

The case was held for Court.

PREFARING.—A carpenter is employed repairing and strengthening the lower on the Christian Engel, Lozenger, preparatory to erecting the striking apparatus of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, to connect with the bell in that tower. The bell will be placed in position by the latter end of the week.

PERSONAL.—R. B. Carnahan, Esq., United States District Attorney, who has been attending the United States Court at Erie, returned home. The Government cases on the list have all been disposed of, Court has engaged in the trial of bankruptcy issues.

FIRST ANNUAL EXCURSION.—The first annual excursion of the Church of Cecilia, corner Grant st. and St. Paul's Cathedral, will be held today at Glenwood Grove, Connellsville railroad, under the auspices of Lieutenant Isaacs, and gives promise of being a very pleasant excursion.

ARGUMENT LIST.—The argument list will be taken up in the Court of Quarter Sessions today.

GROWING SHORT.—The days have already commenced to grow short.

Carriages, Buggies, &c.

These who wish to keep up with the times and the character of their "turn out," should call at the carriage manufactory of Messrs. Stoner & Martin, Penn street and Canal, where their new styles. Their four and six seat family carriages, fine landaus, road cousave, coal box, and piano box buggies, with and without tops, are really superb and worthy the attention of fashionable dealers. They are as substantial and durable as they are neat and elegant, and the price is not at all extravagant when the character of the work is taken into account. The firm give particular attention to repairing of all kinds.

Tents for Camp Meetings.

Hunting and fishing parties, three sizes, for sale cheap, at J. H. Johnston's, 179 Smithfield street.

MWF

The Value of Pure Wine in Sickness.

The chief difficulty with reliable wines has been their scarcity and exorbitant prices, but this has been overcome by the manufacture of a pure native wine, prepared from the Port grape extensively cultivated by Mr. A. Speer, of New Jersey. We understand he has succeeded in bringing his wine to the test of many of our celebrated physicians, and all concur in its purity, medicinal properties, and superiority to the best Port wine. Many of them, we clearly infer, in appreciation of its salutary effects, prescribe it in cases of debility, affections of the throat, and chronic complaints, requiring a tonic, such cases it is a specific treatment.—*Examiner.*

Druggists sell it.

For Coughs and Tarrot Disorders, use

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved thirty years efficacy by a trial which is world wide.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I then thought well of."—Episcopal

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

For Diarrhœa and Dysentery

Use DR. HARRIS'S ELECTRIC SUMMER CORDIAL. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

The World Grows Wiser.

The human stomach has been a shamefully neglected institution, but of late years and in every direction of duty it was punished with huge doses of the most disgusting and nauseous drugs. In vain is rejected them and ultimately returned them upon the hands of those who gave them. Then they were forced upon it again and again, until its solvent power was destroyed, and all of it.

The world is wiser now than it was in that drastic era, when furious purgation and mercurial salivation were the universal Ward would have called the "main hott" of the day. Its gentle principles and its safe compounds.

A great modern remedy for indigestion and biliousness is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a preparation which has the merit of containing the vegetable tonic, alterative, aperient and antibilious properties, as well as the pure stimulant, in the form of

It has been discovered, at last, that sick headache is not cured by Tincture of Iron, nor bowel prostration so refreshing that, when knocked down, they rose from the earth twice as vicious as before. Nor is the system to be prostrated by powerful depleting drugs, nor is it right to be assaulted, and the debilitated frame aware of the fact, peeler the *building up* to the destruction system of treatment.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy of the present period. It is a tonic, but a pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three principles of the properties of a perfect tonic and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and re-vitalizes the torpid system, and thus prevents the need of any change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

In summer, when the enfeebling temperature of the season renders the system particularly susceptible to unwholesome atmospheric influences, the bitters should be taken as a protection against epidemic disease.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JOHN KINGSBOROUGH W. R. MATTHEW.

JOHN KINGSBOROUGH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of FRESH AND SALT FISH,

47 and 49 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Orders Filled with Promptness.

Reed & Barton,

TAUNTON, MASS.,

ESTABLISHED - - - - - - 1824.

Manufacturers of the New Patent

SEAMLESS LINED

Ice Pitcher,

Pronounced by Dr. HAYS, State Assayer of Massachusetts, to preserve Water perfectly Pure, while in others made in the usual manner of two different metals rendered galvanic action inevitable (or galvanic arrangement), the water, after standing for a few hours, was found to contain traces of Lead and Copper, and in four hours sufficient metal had been dissolved to render the water deleterious to health.

Are also Manufacturers of the Finest Quality of

Electro-Plated Nickel Silver

AND

WHITE METAL

Table Ware,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Including a large variety of New and Elegant Designs, which are sold by the principal dealers with our guaranty that the goods are made of the best quality of Metal, and is evenly plated with Pure Silver.

The Highest Prize for Silver-Plated Ware

Was awarded to REED & BARTON, by the American Institute, New York, in 1867.

Office and Show-rooms at the Factory, Taunton, Mass., and

No. 2 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

MWS

TRADE MARK

Dithridge's

FIRE-PROOF

LAMP

CHIMNEYS.

DWELLING HOUSES

FITTED FOR

Gas and Water,

AT LOWEST RATES.

PHILLIPS & CLELETS,

No. 110 WATER STREET.

CRAWFORD'S

GARDEN CULTIVATOR,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,

112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

F. E. UDELL,

DEALER IN

Factory, Goshen and W. R.

CHEESE,

RAVENNA, OHIO.

Orders by mail, with satisfactory references, promptly filled and delivered free of cartage on cars. I guarantee all Cheese sent out by me.

F. E. UDELL.

WS

GREAT WESTERN

Planing Mill and Box Factory

Cor. Third Street and Duquesne Way,

WILL FURNISH

Flooring, Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Brackets.

JOBBING of all kinds carefully and promptly executed.

WS

MILLINERY GOODS.

GREAT

Clearing Out Sale

1869. July 1869.

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

Straw Goods,

Straw Goods,

Straw Goods,

Ever Offered in this Market,

AT

R. H. Palmer's,

84

WOOD STREET,

CONSISTING OF

MEN'S AND BOYS'

HATS,

OF ALL STYLES, COLORS AND PRICES.

LADIES, MISSES

AND

CHILDREN'S HATS

OF ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

SUN HATS,

EVERY SIZE, COLOR AND PRICE.

A FULL STOCK

OF

MILLINERY

GOODS.

Ribbons, Ribbons,

Satins, Satins,

Silks, Berages,

GIMPS, LACES,

French Flowers,

Crapes,

Illusions,

Frames, &c., &c.

The above IMMENSE STOCK is offered at Prices as LOW as those of the East. The Department of

MEN'S AND BOYS'

FUR AND WOOL HATS

Is replete with a NEW STOCK of Desirable Goods, which are offered at prices which DEFY COMPETITION.

R. H. PALMER,

84 Wood Street.

AT THE RETAIL STORE,

105 MARKET STREET,

Ladies will find a Choice Selection of all the above Goods, at prices to suit EVERYBODY. Also, Children's Gloves and Hosiery, Embroidery, Satin Quilling, Real and Imitation Laces, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

Lippincott & Bakewell,

Sole Owners and Manufacturers of

CROSBY'S PATENT

Saw Buckle & Strainer

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CROSBY PATENT SAW BUCKLE, WITH LIPPINCOTT'S IMPROVEMENT AND THINGS WILL SHAKE.

Our new Mill which cuts nine million of gang of gangs, not less than

$10,000 per Annum.

We refer to SHAW, BLANCHARD & CO., Lock Haven, Pa., who have used our improvement several years.

Rights and Buckles

FOR SALE BY

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

BOSTON, MASS.

D. H. Jerome & Co.,

SAGINAW, MICH.

Henry C. Lippincott,

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Patented Jan. 1859—Re-Issued May 25, 1869.

BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS.

Parties using this Buckle made by other manufacturers, are and will be held liable for damages.

LIVINGSTON BROTHERS

CRYSTAL

Refined Petroleum

IN

Five Gallon Tin Cans with Patent Caps,

DUQUESNE WAY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FISH, FISH, FISH.

Potomac Shad, in half barrels;

Potomac Herring, in barrels;

Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in various sized packages;

White Fish; Lake Herring;

For sale low to the trade by

WATT, LANG & CO.,

172 AND 174 WOOD STREET.

A NEW SENSATION.

AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH

Perfumes and cleans the apartments. For sale by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,

No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after MONDAY, April 26th, 1869, trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2:30 a m	12:15 p m
Fast Line	9:15 a m	7:15 p m
Express	4:30 p m	4:35 a m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mixed Accom'd'n	5:45 a m	6:55 p m
Steubenville Accom'd'n	11:45 a m	8:15 p m
Steubenville Accom'd'n	3:50 p m	9:45 a m
Mt Pleasant Accom'd'n	4:30 p m	11:30 a m
Sunday Church Train	12:30 p m	6:55 p m

The 2:30 p m train will leave daily. The 12:15 p m train will arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

The 4:30 p m train makes close connections at Newark for Zanesville.

S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,

Columbus, O.

W. W. CARD, Supt., Bennison, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after MONDAY, June 14, 1869, two through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner Liberty and Pike streets, for Parker, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

Leave Pittsburgh	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
7:00 a m	Day Express 6:30 p m
Night Express 7:40 p m	Night Express 6:30 a m
Mail 9:00 a m	Brady's Bend Ac'd'n 9:15 a m
Freight Ac'd'n 9:40 a m	3d Sola Works 7:10 a m
Allegheny Ac. 4:45 p m	2d Sola Works 10:15 a m
Accom'n 6:30 p m	to Hulton 8:50 a m
Hulton Ac. 9:45 a m	Hulton 1:05 p m
2d Hulton Ac. 12:00 m	2d Hulton 1:05 a m
3d Hulton Ac. 1:00 p m	Allegheny Ac. 7:40 a m
Arnold's Ac. 5:00 p m	

Cheap Excursion Tickets to Soda Works, (Sundays) leave 1:10 p m; arrive 9:50 a m.

Through Tickets to all principal points.

Are Immediate Trains stop at all stations.

THOS. M. KING, Asst. Supt.

J. H. TERRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From April 26th, 1869, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh, as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago Express 8:00 a m	Chicago Express 7:35 a m
Erie Express 7:25 a m	Chicago Ex.... 12:05 p m
Cleveland Ex.... 3:00 p m	Cleveland Ex.... 12:05 p m
Chicago Mail.... 6:55 a m	St. Louis Ex.... 7:00 p m
Fast Line 11:30 a m	Fast Line 3:45 p m
Cleveland Ex.... 2:00 p m	Cleveland Ex.... 3:55 p m
Mail 4:30 p m	Mail 10:15 a m
Erie Ex 5:30 p m	Erie Ex 6:35 p m
Allegheny Ac.... 8:30 a m	Arrive in Allegheny.
Beaver Falls Ac. 8:30 a m	Leechburg Ac.... 6:35 a m
Leechburg Ac.... 11:30 a m	Allegheny Ac.... 9:15 a m
Leechburg Ac.... 11:30 a m	New Castle Ac. 10:25 a m
Allegheny Ac.... 4:30 p m	Allegheny Ac.... 4:15 p m
Ellsworth Ac.... 8:30 a m	Leechburg Ac.... 1:00 p m
Leechburg Ac.... 1:00 p m	Leechburg Ac.... 4:15 p m
Beaver Falls Ac. 6:15 p m	Beaver Falls Ac. 4:15 p m
Leechburg Ac.... 6:15 p m	Leechburg Ac.... 7:15 p m
Fair Oaks, Sundays 10:45 p m	Fair Oaks, Sundays 7:25 p m
Mail 4:15 p m	Mail 9:58 a m
Express 7:25 p m	

For Sleeping Cars, without change, to Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, leave Pittsburgh at 7:25 p m daily.

Connecting Cars, without change, to Indianapolis and Chicago.

J. N. McCULLOUG